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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 207 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all Literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd September	MOREA *	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
7th October..	CALEDONIA	7.622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8.841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA †	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA †	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097

MOREA, NALDERA, NARKUNDA } * Through steamers from Australia.

MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st September.	MULBERA ..	9,100
12th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285
27th October ..	MARGHA ..	8,238
10th November	DOMALA ..	8,441
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December.	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
8th September.	MANTUA ..	
21st ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
2nd November.	KASHGAR ..	
25th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
4th Sept..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
6th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.
7th ,, ..	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busrah via Karachi

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Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug	9 Sep.
Akita Maru..	Y. Kotoril.	8,817	4 Sep.	14 Sep
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
KamakataMaru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct

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T C14187

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th September 1922, at 4 p.m. Standard Time), to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1922
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, bnt who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 4th day of September 1922, to MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1922.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Thursday the 28th day of September 1922, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.), and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered Address of the shareholders.
C14159

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING CO, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from The Oriental Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay to LUXMI BUILDING, 42, BELLARD PIER, FORT, BOMBAY, from 1st September, 1922.

R. A. TARKHAD.
Secretary and General Manager.
C14172

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.

I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.

II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AIE HEREBY INFORMED that one SHERMAHOMED CHAND, who was employed lately as a contractor to carry out certain repair works in the building of our client Mr. JAMNADAS HARAKHJEE has been found to transact business and make purchases in the name of our said client Jamnadas Harakjee. They are warned therefore not to deal with the said man as our client will not be responsible for such dealings past, present or future.

DESAI AND BHUTA,
Architects.

No. I, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
31st August 1922.
C14191

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "HONOLULU MARU" having arrived at Bombay from Japan on 31st instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No. survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Building at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road for Messrs. Binodiram Balchand. The Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, 4th September, 1922.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the under signed.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. S. Arc., L.C.E., M.C.I., etc.,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.

Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th August, 1922.
TA C14146

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TEHEMINA, widow and executrix of Khodabux Sheriar Irani has contracted to sell to our client KAPURBAI, widow of Chhagan Khushal, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All the piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (Pension and tax whereof has been redeemed) with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of 2nd Parsiwada Lane, at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 and 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1983, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey no. 7432 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1722 and Street No. 23 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Pestonji Cooper, on or towards the West by the said Khetwadi second Parsiwada lane, on or towards the North by the property of Bhikaji Edalji Cooper and on or towads the South by the property of Nowroji Nusserwanji Shroff.

Dated 30th day of August, 1922.

MATUBHAI JAMIATRAM & MADON.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C14192

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1131 of 1917.

JETHABHAI HIRJI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

1. JETHABHAI NARSEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, but now temporarily residing at Surat. (2). VUSSONJI MULJI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, formerly a minor but now of age; (3). HUNSRAJ JIVRAJ of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, formerly a minor but now of age; (4) KHETSEY JIVRAJ and (5). RAICHAND JIVRAJ, both of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, but now temporarily residing at Surat, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem Edward Fahey of Bombay European Inhabitant, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court for taking affidavits, residing at Byculla outside the Fort. (6) NARSEY VARDHMAN and (7). KALLIANJI VARDHMAN, both of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitants residing at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay. (8). THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of the property of Jethabhai Narsey and Jivraj Narsey. (9) JETHABHAI NARSEY; (10). DAMJI DEWSI, both of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitants, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort, the surviving executors of the last Will and Testament of Nensey Jethabhai, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased (11). Messrs. HIRJI KHETSEY AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

And

(1). BASIL NORMAN LANG, Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Jethabhai Hirji an Adjudged insolvent. (2). COOVERJI SHAMJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort. ..... Applicants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 15th day of February, 1921, it was ordered that the abovenamed 1st, 6th, 9th and 10th defendants Jethabhai Narsey, Narsey Vardhman, Jethabhai Narsey and Damji Dewsey do pay to the plaintiff Jethabhai Hirji the sum of Rs. 4,500 with simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 5th day of February, 1921, until payment and the said 1st, 9th and 10th defendants Jethabhai Narsey, Jethabhai Narsey and Damji Dewsey do pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof AND WHEREAS by a warrant of sale, dated the 15th day of May, 1922, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 1st, 9th and 10th defendants Jethabhai Narsey, Jethabhai Narsey and Damji Dewsey in the land and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone land estate, in the Island of Bombay, including all the gully between this piece and lot No. 2, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the south by Russel Street, on or towards the North by the godown described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the East by the Clive Road and, on or towards the West by the Russel Street which said premises are assessed along with the hereditaments and premises described hereunder in Lots Nos. 2 and 3 by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 486 and 4870, Street No. 12½ A and 222 and situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land estate in the Island of Bombay, including half the Gully between this piece and Lot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 467 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the South by the property described in lot No. 1, on or towards the North by the property described hereunder in Lot No. 3, on or towards the East by the Clive Road and on or towards the West by the Russel Street which said premises are assessed along with the hereditaments and premises described hereunder in lot Nos. 1 and 3 by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 3186 and Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4869 and 4870, Street No. 12½ A and 222 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, including the gully between this and Lot No. 2, containing by admeasurement 453 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bhanji Shamji, on or towards the South by the hereditaments and premises described hereunder in Lot No. 2, on or towards the East by the Clive Road and on or towards the West by the Russel Street which said premises are assessed along with other hereditaments and premises described in Lots Nos. 1 and 2 by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4869 and 4870, Street Nos. 12½ A and 222 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 6th day of October, 1922, at the hour of 4 O'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserver the right title and interest of the said defendants Nos. 1, 9 and 10 Jethabhai Narsey, Jethabhai Narsey and Damji Dewsey in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, interest, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said Lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Vejbai, widow and executrix of the Will of Shah Khetsey Khaisey according to the tenor thereof claims a sum of Rupees two lakhs fifty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-six annas seven and pies three including interest to 25th June, 1922 and further interest under a mortgage dated the 10th day of May, 1918, and made between Virbai, widow of Vardhman Jethsey and others of the one part and Hirji Khetsey and Co., of the other part in respect of various properties including the abovementioned three properties and the costs of the 11th defendant abovenamed which in default of payment by the said 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants have by the said decree been directed to be added to the said mortgage debt.

Under clause two of an agreement dated 8th April, 1919, made between the same parties it is provided that neither of the properties the subject of the said mortgage can be redeemed until all the three principal sums and interest therein meationed shall be fully paid and satisfied.

The plaintiffs contend that the abovementioned claims are subject to the claim of the plaintiff under the said decree, dated 15th February, 1921, as both the mortgage and agreement were executed during the pendency of this suit.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants 1, 9, and 10 Jethabhai Narsey, Jethabhai Narsey and Damji Dewsi to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendants 1, 9 and 10 have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the 15th day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Applicants' Attorneys.
C14201

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 36th Dividend of Rs. 25 per share will be paid at the Company's office, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 25th September, 1922, between 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names are on the Register of the Company on 15th August, 1922.

RAGAUJU MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1922.
C14184

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT CHOWPATY, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Vadilal Purshottamdas, the mortgagee, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1920, and made between Ramcoover Surajmal of the one part, Nandlal Thackersidas of the second part, and the said Vadilal Purshottamdas of the third part, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 25th day of September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty:—

LOT A.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Chowpaty fronting the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,128 and two-fifth square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 323 and others, New No. 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297, and bounded on the East by Plot No. 12 and demised by the trustees of the Dadysheth Charity Estate to Shivdayal Shivsamal, on the West by Plot No. 10 demised by the said trustees to Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Daruwalla, on the North by the property of the said Trustees and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2475 and Street No. 4, and which said premises are in the occupation or possession of the said Ramcoover Surajmal or his tenants.

LOT B.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, messuages, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Chowpaty fronting the Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 949 and fifty-eighth by hundredth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others, New No. 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 7297, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the plot No. 4 demised by the said Trustees to Amarchand Choonilal, on or towards the West by plot No. 12 demised by the said Trustees to Shivdayal Shivsamal, on or towards the North by the property of the said trustees and on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 2470/72 and Street Nos. 2 and 3 and are in the occupation of the said Nandlal Thackersidas or his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS NEW DELHI CAWNPORE WHEAT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ganeshdas Joharmal at the godown of Seth Kalidas Naranji at Thana Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Seth Basantilal Gorakhram.

100 tons New Delhi Cawnpore wheat order Nos. 1/4 August-September Delivery.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT SANKLI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Murlidhar Premsukhdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

LOT No. 1.—All that leasehold parcel of Foras land (97 years commencing from 1st August, 1916, renewable) being plot No. 6, situate at Sankli Street, Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 482 square yards and two-fifth of another square yard forming part of large piece or parcel together with unfinished structures thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295, and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4C/3550, and part of 3589 or some of them and bounded towards the East by plot No. 17 towards the West by proposed passage, towards the North by the property of the Improvement Trust and towards the South by plot No. 7.

LOT No. 2.—All that leasehold piece of Foras land (up to 30th December 2013) being plot No. 14 situate at Sankli Street, Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 531-5/9 square yards a little forming part of a large piece or parcel of land together with unfinished structures thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295, and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3545, 1B/3587, 2F and 4C/3550 and 3589 or some of them and bounded towards the East by the proposed passage, towards the West by plot No. 9, towards the North by plot No. 15 and towards the South by plot No. 13.

LOT No. 3.—All that leasehold piece of Foras land (97 years commencing from 1st March, 1917, renewable) being plot No. 15, situate at Sankli Street, Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 531 5/9 square yards forming part of a large piece or parcel of land together with unfinished structures thereon registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3545, 1B/3587, 4C/3550, 2F3550 and 3589 or some of them and bounded towards the West by plot No. 8, towards the East by proposed passage, towards the North by plot No. 16 and towards the South by plot No. 14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO CHINA VAZES.

By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esq. The Ag. Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Hans Blaschcek Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th September 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 China Vazes.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September 1922.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 8th September, 1922, at 2 p.m., of the following Army woollen and cotton Unserviceable Clothing.

A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets and great-coats razais, mosquito nets, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts, khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees, kurtas, flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties, khaki coats, trousers, shirts, kitbags, etc.

Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers,
36, Main Street, POONA.

Bombay, 30th August, 1922
R4749

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2629 of 1920.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint presentend on 25th September, 1920
Summons to answer Plaint.

FRAMROZE MERWANJI DESAI, residing at Chira Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff
vs
MANECKJI C. MODI residing at Rajkot .....Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint against you the defendant abovenamed claiming from the defendant Rs. 2485/- as per account annexed to the Plaint with interest thereon and costs of this suit and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of September, 1922, in person or by Advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of October, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Sealed. W. J. HOWARD.
Messrs MULLA & MULLA
C14195

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that a temporary receipt of 100 shares of the E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD., bearing Nos. 2747851 to 2747950, together with two transfer forms duly signed by the seller Mr. Benjamin Nissim Illias have been stolen from the Mehta of our clients Messrs. BECHARDAS MANCHAND, on the 30th of August 1922. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said shares in any way.

Any person getting trace of the said receipt and transfers is hereby requested to inform the undersigned about the same at their office in Medows Street.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1922.

SHAH & CHINUBHAI
103, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C14194

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2691 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed on the 26th day of June, 1922. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1., 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII., r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KARAMCHAND UJAMCHAND, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay, interalia as merchants, at Parsi Gully, Dhanji Street, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.
VS.

(1) MULTANI KHIAMAL TAHILRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gully, 3rd Agiary Lane outside the Fort; (2) Dayashankar Lakshminarayen also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gully, 3rd Agiary Lane, outside the Fort; (3) GIRDHAR JIWANCHAND CHOKSEY also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gully, 3rd Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, (4) NAGINDAS KAPOORCHAND also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gully, 3rd Agiary Lane, outside the Fort; (5) SONI MOHANLAL MULJI also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gully, 3rd Agiary Lane, outside the Fort; (6) SITARAM JAGANNATH also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gully, 3rd Agiary Lane, without tre Fort and (7) MANILAL BAPOO also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gully 3rd Agiary Lane, outside the Fort. Defendants

To
MULTANI KHIAMAL TAHITRUM
The 1st defendant abovenamed.
and
SONI MOHANLAL MULJI.
The 5th defendant abovenamed.

The abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plantiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to forthwith vacate and give peaceful possession to the Plaintiffs of the portions of the premises in their respective occupation that the first, fifth sixth and seventh defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 219-0-0. Rs. 111-0-0 Rs. 24-12-0 and Rs. 20-0-0 respectively and occupation rent at the rate of Rs. 73-0-0 Rs. 27-12-0, Rs. 24-12-0 and Rs. 20-0-0 respectively per month from Vaisakh Sud 1st Samvat 1978 (28th April 1922) till possession is delivered to the Plaintiffs and costs and further other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of September, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relatng to the suit and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 5th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD
for Prothonotary
W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. MALVI MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14202

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS
FOR OFFICE USE
100 glazed sheets
NOTE PAPER SIZE
As. 2 per block
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"Markandey Avtar"
OR
"SHIVA MA IMA"
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

BALVANT SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road
Friday 1st Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] BHAVA BANDHAN [Acts 5
Saturday 2nd Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
HINDI
Acts] BAKTADHRUVA [1-3
Sunday 3rd Sept. 1922 at 8-30 A.M. (S.T.)
NEW Performance New
Sangit] RAJA SANYAS [Acts 1 & 2
BALVANT
Tickets can be had at the
MADHAVASHRAM, GIRGAUM.
K.P. PANDIT
Manager for Bombay Season.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday 2nd Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN (Acts 3)
Sunday 3rd Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
EKACHA-PYALA (Acts 5)
IN AID OF MULSHI SATYAGRAHA
Wednesday 6th Sept. 1922 at 8-30, p. m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMVER (Acts 5)
Manager, Gandharva Natak Mandali

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombay
on
Saturday 2nd September at 1922 8-30 p. m. (S. T.,
and
Sunday 3rd September 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
The Powerful Life Story of
KALIDAS
INDIAN DRAMA
Produced by National Film Co.
Photography by. S. N. Pantanker
Story by M. G. Dave.
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday
at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
Always a Good Show.

West--End Cinema
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Superb Universal Comedy Drama in 5 Reels
"THE WISE KID"
Featuring the pretty vivacious
"GLADYS WALTON"
The Merry Comedy of a smart little flapper, who knew just what she wanted; and when she got it, she didn't want it at all!
The Programme includes a 2-Reel century Comedy "Table Steaks" featuring the popular dog Brownie, and also the New Screen Magazine.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
West--End Cinema
(New Charney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY 6-30 p. m. Only.
WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS.
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy.
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
The World's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
Written by Irvin S. Cobb The world's funniest writer
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
present
"THE ADMIRABLE CHRICHTON"
BY SIR JAMES BARRIE
A Fantastic comedy in 4 Acts. The most Elaborate Production seen in Bombay for years.
Plan at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ld.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physicians,
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AND
Max Linder
and other well-known Comedians.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY
AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
FUN PROGRAMME
FUN PROGRAMME
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"A FEMALE IMPERSONATOR"
HAROLD LLOYD
AND
SNUB POLLARD
A Hearty Laugh from Start to Finish.

TO-DAY
AND DURING THIS WEEK.
We are offering you the Visulization of the story of the birth of SHRI, GANPATI. The most interesting story from the Puran picturized in brilliant style, possessing high religious and educational value.
SHRI GANESH JANMA.
PRODUCED BY THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM CO.
Vishnoo was born as Ganpati, to kill the power of DARKNESS, that was agonising the world, in the form of SINDURA SURA. The way in which he performed his mission has put GANPATI in the tanks of the first and foremost Hindu Gods.
A PICTURE THAT NO HINDOO SHOULD MISS.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THE WEEK.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.
TIME 5-15, 7, 8-45. 10-30.
ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING! NEXT WEEK — COMING!! — COMING!!! NEXT WEEK
Dr. ALVARO P. S. D. M. S. E. W. (LONDON)
The Master-Monarch of Mistery, the inimitable, the King of Hand-cuffs, the Hypnotist, The Mind-reader, Foreteller etc., etc. . .
OPENING NIGHT
TUESDAY, 5th Sept. 1922.
AT 9-30 P. M.
AT
GAIETY THEATRE,
BORI BUNDER, FORT.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Monsoon has again been active in the Gangetic Plain and central parts of the country but has weakened in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, Central India, east, west Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa and Bihar, west United Provinces, east Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in east Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Bassin, Akyab one and half inches, Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji two, Sibsagar one and half, Gauhati, Cox's Bazar, Mymensingh one, Dinajpur, Hazaribagh one and half, Ranchi, Lucknow one, Mussooree five, Nowgong, Sutna, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi one, Jubbulpore one and half, Chanda two, Karwar, Hanamkonda one.

Forecast:—Increase in Hyderabad.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand miles away was recorded by Simla seismograph at 22 hours 47 minutes on 29th.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Centarl India, Konkhan, Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, eact Rajputana, Gujarat Central Provnces, Malabar, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Bihar, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. Principal amounts are:—Port Blair three inches, Mergui one, Tavoy, Moulmein, Toungoo two, Bassein, Diamond Island, Myithyina one and half, Sibsagar one, Silchar three, Cherrapunji, Chaibasa two, Benares one, Jhansi one and half, Mussooie five, Dalhousie, Kotha one and half, Nowgong four, Sutna two, Jubbulpore one and half, Seoni, Pachmarhi one, Nizamabad one and half, Mercara, one.

Forecat:—Increase in Bihar and Orissa and east Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31st Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 31st Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 31st Aug. 1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.01	62.71	72.78	35.34
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	..	..	75.53	40.78
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	..	..	68.77	29.76
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	73.70	39.97
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, Aug. 30th.
Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.730
Temperature of Air ... Degrees.	80 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6
Dew Point	73 6
Relative humidity of Air	0.809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.4
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0
Minimum do do	77 2
General direction of Wind	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do miles.	146
Fall of Rain inches	0.01
Total fall during month	5 07
Do. do. year	62.70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st Aug.	0.01

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 31st August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southeast of the division and clear in the north and the west. Humidity is in excess a Rawalpindi and in defect at Lahore and Hissar. Both day and night tempeartures were above normal in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Rain has extended and has been nearly general. Jhansi reports 1.28 inches while Agra, Mainpuri and Cawnpore had 0.10, in. 0.34, in. and 0.35 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the west of the division day temperature was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajaputana.—Kotah reports 1.42 inches of rain while Mount Abu had 0.82 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind, lightly clouded in north Rajputana and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad but above it at Bikaner. Night temperature was lower than usual at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch and Indore respectively report 0.67 in. and 0.50 in. of rain while Surat had 0.40 inch, Veraval 0.17 inches and Rajkot 0.38 inches. Skies ae moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Jubbulpore reports 1.64 inches, Saugor 0.32 inches, Hoshangabad 0.84 inches and Chanda 0.01 inches. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at most stations in the division day temperature was below normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.75 in. 0.45 in. and 0.40 in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Mormugao day temperature was below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 1.40 inches of rain while Hyderabad and Belgaum had 0.62 and 0.16 inches respectively Skies are in general moderately clouded and at Ahmednagar and Bijapur humidity is in defect.

General Remaks.—The monsoon has been fairly active. There has been an extension of rain in Central India West, south Rajputana and Hyderabad and some decrease has occurred in the south and east of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, south and east Hyderabad, Central India West and the United Provinces and local in south Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, south Rajputana and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.40 inch at Nizamabad, 1.64 inch at Jubbulpore, 1.28 inch at Jhansi and 1.42 inch at Kotah.

Forecast:—An extension of rain is likely in the southeast Punjab and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th August, 1922.

The monsoon has again been active in the Gangetic plain and the central parts of the country but has weakened in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orrisa, Biher, the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Bessein, Akyab one and a half inces; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji two; Sibsagar one and a half; Gauhati, Cox's Bazar, Mymensingh one; Dinajpur, Hazaribagh one and a half; Ranchi, Lucknow one; Mussooree five; Nowgong, Sutna, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi one; Jubbulpore one and a half; Chanda two; Karwar, Hanamkonda one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97.1	85.6	55	..	0.01	0.01
Do. 31st	91.8	80.7	83	..	0	—0.09
Jask	89.0	79.0	84	..	0	—0.19
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	1	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.2	82.4	66	..	0.83	—2 68
Rawalpindi	97 7	79.1	96	..	13 92	—4.47
Lahore	104.0	83.2	54	..	5.73	—4 56
Hissar	103.6	84.0	46	..	7.45	—1.79
Ambala	91.6	79.0	83	..	28.98	+4.96
Delhi	99.2	77.0	84	..	14.22	—3.87
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	96.6	79.5	83	0.10	19.10	—0.26
Mainpuri	98.8	78.9	91	0.34	29 55	+11.12
Jhansi	95.6	75.5	89	1.28	49.09	+2.2.
Cawnpore	97 4	79.1	88	0.35	30.74	+11.71
Allahabad	99.7	1.0	90	0.05	21.81	+3.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.1	79.9	71	..	0	—3.09
Karachi	84 5	71.8	83	..	1.61	—3.91
Ajmer	97.8	77.8	69	..	9.47	—5.91
Jaipur	99.2	6.4	81	..	14.21	—3.6.
Kotah	95.8	73.6	85	1.42	30.42	+0.58
Mount Abu	78.0	65 4	94	0.82	31.84	+10.22
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	98.0	76.3	84	..	5.38	—6.36
Dwarka	86.7	77.1	85	0 04	5.24	—7.21
Veraval	81.3	76 3	85	0 17	6.66	—9.11
Rajkot	85	73 7	93	0.38	9.54	—11.60
Bhavnagar Para	90.5	76.2	76	..	11.44	—5.75
Surat	86 8	75.4	81	0.40	41 13	—1.92
Ahmedabad	90 4	76.7	81	..	24.09	—0.44
Deesa	93.8	76 6	71	..	18.07	—1.06
Neemuch	85	72.8	92	0 67	25 54	+4.11
Indore	85.1	71.1	90	0 50	20 09	—3.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.8	73.7	92	1.64	41.42	—0 58
Saugor	76 2	71.6	98	0 32	36.78	+3.05
Hoshangabad	81.3	73.0	95	0.84	28 33	—7.41
Khandwa	86 0	73.2	76	..	8.94	—1.62
Akola	88.4	74.3	69	..	24.04	+2.36
Amraoti	81.7	73.5	78	..	20.42	—2.16
Nagpur	84.6	72.8	77	..	24.61	—10.33
Chanda	80.9	73.0	79	0.32	33.47	—3.80
Raipur	82.7	73.3	83	..	39.68	+3 21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	78.0	80	0.01	32.71	+5.23
Ratnagiri	82 8	73.9	88	0 75	50.56	+7.53
Marmugao	79.8	78.2	93	0.45	31.96	+4.11
Karwar	82.4	5 0	89	0.40	92.52	—5.74
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.0	71.9	70	..	8.23	—4.64
Ahmednagar	86.6	69.5	6	..	7.76	—3.84
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	90 2	70.7	73	..	11.58	—2.27
Bijapur	86 7	68.5	52	..	4.71	—3.46
Belgaum	76.9	66.4	2	0.16	34.6	—0 41
Aurangabad	87	70.0	74	..	18.09	—1.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.9	71.1	85	1 40	47.58	+9.06
Hyderabad	87.2	71.5	82	0 62	11 25	—6.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	79.5	72.7	88	0.08	118.70	+10 85
Calicut	81.2	74.7	93	0.05	93.09	+11.71
Cochin	82.9	73.7	80	0 10	71.48	+6.71
Colombo	87.0	77.4	86	..	13.81	—2.59
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	78.1	85	..	13.17	—4.41
Bellary	89.8	74.3	63	0.01	1.31	—1.79
Cuddapah	89.8	79 0	81	0.60	9.6	—8.03
Madras	84.0	75.5	85	..	9.25	—1.33
Bangalore	83.7	65.8	90	0.09	5.36	—4.00
Coimbatore	86.8	70.9	77	..	3.76	—0.56
Trichinopoly	92 8	75.7	76	0.01	4.45	—2 15
Negapatam	88.7	78.8	84	0.90	7.55	+0.80

The death is announced of Mr. Hesse, for many years the general manager of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

The "London Gazette" announces that Sir George Younghusband has been awarded the "Good Service pension."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31.

S S City of Benares, Brown, New York.
S S Malwa, Le Mare, London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Kathlamba, Smith, Calcutta.
S S Nawshera, Cross, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nawab for Tuticorin.
Steamer Morea for London.

S S City of Benares:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer City of Benares, 4476 tons, Captain J C Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Co's English mal steamer Malwa, 5935 tons, Captain W. R. Le Mare, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kathlamba:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Kathlamba, 4104 tons, Captain C Smith, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Nawshera:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nawshera, 4875 tons, Captain D Cross, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 31.

S S Plassey for London:—100 cwts kangseed, 560 cwts kurdee seed, A Durst; 5 bundles P woollen carpets, G Radhakisandas; 2 packages provisions, 1 package cotton carpets, 1 package cinema films, Thos Cook and Son; 1 Austin motor car, E D Sassoon and Co; 19 bundles lamb skin tanned, S Elishaoff.

S S Plassey for Marseilles:—8 cases dried beef casings, C Buhrer and Co; 5000 cwts castor seed, 301 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Plassey for Ghent:—110 bales Ind cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Plassey for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3500 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji; 440 bales Ind cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 111 bales Ind cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Morea for London:—1 case valves, N Sorabji Guzder and Co; 1 box Ind brass trays, D Chellaram; 4 gin knives, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—685 cwts Mauritius sugar, C Jewanji; 25 bales wool raw, Q Omersee; 32 bales wool raw, Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Treloske for Barcelona:—100 bales Indian cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 1 case stick tobacco, Harver and Co; 200 bales Ind cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Treloske for Dieff:—6000 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Den or Airlie for Genoa:—1200 cwts Ind linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Mulbera for Hull:—375 cwts crushed myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 27 bales hemp, G Mundjee and Co; 900 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam:—2 cases brandy, Holland-Bombay Trading Co Ltd.

S S Merkara for Hamburg:—455 bales Ind cofton, Volkart Bros.

S S Rotenfels for Hamburg:—31000 Ind mowra seed, Ralli Bros

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—1 case Indian ghee, M Itcharam Mahetta; 101 bales cotton (Indian) N Futtehally; 25 bales cotton (Indian), J A Begrie.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 31.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—1353 bales cotton, 10 cases scented hair oil, 100 bags betelnuts, 18 bags long pepper, 16 cases soap, 15 cases confectionery, 346 bales gunnies, 200 drums linseed oil, 366 coils Manilla rope, 12 coils rat lines, 31 bales jute twine, 8 crates white enamel, 4 boxes varnish, 35 drums turpentine, 56 drums creocenes, 50 bundles old gunny bags, 70 bundles empty gunnies, 54 bundles cotton waste, 503 bales raw cotton, 50 bundles cassia, 1 bundle steel hoops, 2219 bundles coir yarn, 100 bags pepper, 246 bags ginger, 8 robbins 496 bags copra, 91 casks C N oil, 400 bags C N oil cake, 814 bundles coir rope, 138 chests 92 half chests 48 cases tea.

S S Unzumbi from Durban, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—505 tons Natal steam coal.

S S Anglo-Columbia from Cardiff, Agents The Scindia S N Co Ltd:—9186 tons steam coal, 756 tons foundry coke.

S S Bahrein from Red Sea Ports, Agents Persia S N Co Ltd and Arab Steamers Ltd:—64 bags gram, 1 case shells, 3 cases specie (dollar silver), 1 small bundle sterling gold, 5 packages broken brass, 22 bales P goods, 7 packages empty pots, 2 cases tortoise shell, 10 bags seeds, 23 bales cotton, 7 cases specie.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER., Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER., Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	2	m 9 7	26 1	2	m 2 10	18 1
		9 0a	24 8		8 1a	19 7
S.	3	m 9 55	26 7	3	m 3 0	17 11
		9 53a	25 3		4 3a	18 11
M.	4	m 10 34	27 0	4	m 3 54	17 8
		10 36a	25 10		4 35a	18 4
Tu.	5	m 11 8	27 3	5	m 4 34	17 3
		11 14a	26 4		5 6a	17 9
W.	6	m 11 38	27 5	6	m 5 6	17 3
		11 48a	26 9		53 4a	17 4
Th.	7	m 6 34	25 7	7	1 0a	20 6
		6 20a	23 3			
F.	1	m 0 36	29 1	1	m 6 36	14 7
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	15 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

A Karachi message of Aug. 30th states the Port Intelligence for the week ended August 25:—Import wire 18,080 tons, exports 9,033 tone, total 27,113 tons. An average of 9.3 berths were occupied out of 17 available. The country craft season has commenced and several vessels are using Napier Mole Boat Wharf. A number of pilgrims returned from Haj during the week.

OUR LARGE STOCKS OF A TO PRODUCTS and MODERATE PRICES "speak for themselves" THE ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY. Lamington Rd., BOMBAY.

TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

KEMAL PASHA'S SPEECH AT 3RD ANNVERSARY.

(TRANSLATED FROM FRENCH BY K. K. ATHAVALE.

Gentlemen,—To-day, having completed the second year of our gathering, we enter the third year of our "national" existence. For this success I tender, first of all, thanks to Heaven. I render homage at the same time to the devoted efforts which have accentuated the activity of the Assembly, of the nation, and of the army during the preceding twelve months. From year to year, in the midst of our fights so full of events, the spirit of independence has blossomed forth more and more clearly in all the hearths of the nation and among all citizens. The salient feature of the second national year which we have just concluded, is the fact that the citizens and soldiers engaged in the ranks of the workers and of the army have become accustomed to face the bloody path we have been compelled to take by the intolerable acts of our enemies, and that they have comprehended the vital necessity which has pushed us into it. My first words therefore will be for doing homage to these two, the dearest elements of the nation. Having acquitted myself of this duty, I pass on to the exposition of my views on the internal and external as well as the general situation.

INTERNAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION.

The directing principles of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in matters of internal administration and policy are clearly determined by the first article of our organic law and by articles 1 and 2 of the national pact. It follows therefore that our administrative system is based on the principle that the people should themselves regulate their destinies since they dispose of their own sovereignty without any restriction whatsoever. It goes without saying that being inspired by this principle, the projects of law submitted to our Assembly based on reports from the Inspectorate-General, from the particular administrations of the different *vilayets*, and from the communes, will not fail to be redressed in legal sanction. If, on the other hand, the project, now under discussion, fixing the attributes and responsibilities of the representative Council (or cabinet) takes the form of law, the lines of our general administration will be defined with clearness and precision.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The Turkish nation is a collection composed of social elements united by ties of race, religion, or culture, which are animated by reciprocal sentiments of respect and sacrifice for each other, and whose destinies and interests are common. Respect for the different ethnic and social rights as well as for the surroundings of this national mass is a fundamental point of our internal policy. It is precisely one of the chief necessities of our internal policy to watch over the growth of this principle in our administrative organisation with all the breadth of view required of a popular Government in the most comprehensive sense of the term. At present what is equally certain is that, in face of our external enemies, we must maintain a fully united and solid front.

The rights of the Christian elements forming part, in a state of minority, of the population of Turkey, are confirmed and assured upto the limits of the principles established by treaty between the Powers of the Entente on the one hand, and certain of their associates and adversaries, on the other, in what concerns minorities living in the heart of the most civilized nations. We understand that Musalman populations in the neighbouring countries will enjoy the same rights. For the rest, it is an unalterable principle of our policy and internal administration to assure the prosperity and the happiness of the whole people, including minorities, and to safeguard the rights conferred by law on minorities, but in maintaining the reign of legality in the country at the same time.

A GLANCE AT THE INTERNAL SITUATION.

At the moment of publishing a retrospect of our internal situation during the year just ended, what strikes me most is the fact that during all this recent period the conforting spectacle has been offered to our eyes of order and tanquillity spontaneously affirmed. That if, at the beginning of the past year, an incident sprang up at Kotchkir, it was the effect only of ignorance and error. Peace has not failed to follow in the wake of the measures taken on this occasion. The Government has exercised justice and clemency in suitable proportions, in respect of the dupes who allowed themselfves to be ntangled in this mad frolic. The designs of the provokators working at the instigation of the Hellines have borne no fruit.

The gendarmerie, a most important and practical organ enabling the Government to administer the country in all security, has been reinforced by the creation of new contingents, and numerous schools of the gendarmerie have been opened.

On the subject of internal affairs I would mention wth satisfaction cetain innovations introduced in the administration of the Posts and Telegraphs.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The supreme aim of the Government has been to assure to the nation a peaceful life which would flow in perfect tranquillity. It has not therefore the less pondered over the duty which equally falls on its shoulders of watching over the public health and of finding remedies for social evils—evidently within the limits which are possible to it under present circumstances. It was for this reason that serious efforts were made to respond to the need for doctors which is so cruelly felt in the country. In 1336 (1920) the number of doctors practising in the country war 260, and during the past year this number was increased to 312. And the question before us now is to procure the services of fifty additional practitioners for establishing them in *Cazas* which have none.

This year we have decided to take measures for preventing the propagation of contagious diseases. Those which were announced were stifled on the spot. And at last we have succeeded in preparing in the country even the vaccines we have needed most. In order to give you an idea of our success in this respect it will be enough to mention that at Sivas were prepared more than three million doses of vaccine against small-pox. In the regions afflicted with malaria a sufficient quantity of quinine has been distributed. To combat the scourge of syphilis we have made equally considerable pecuniary sacrifices.

At last we have sought to render our action more effective and comprehensive for the purpose of relieving distress and misery caused by social confusions from which the country suffers on account of the war. I wish to dilate a little on this subject of primordial importance. A quarter of the population of the Eastern Vilayets, which had been compelled to seek refuge in our latitudes during the course of the Great War have been carried back to their original country. Of this quarter a half has been reinstated in their homes. It has been decided to do as much for those remaining on hand. The refugees from the recently liberated towns of Adana and Ghazi Tintab have been taken back to their homes. We succour as much as possible the refugees from the provinces of the West not yet liberated. To those who happen to resume possession of their homes we give help and assistance for facilitating their existence in different manners. They have been exempted from the payment of taxes, including the blood tax, and receive, besides an alimentary distribution and a certain quantity of wheat for seed. We are just now occupied in transforming the Asylums for the orphans of refugees and emigrants as well as factories. Our coreligionists who had come to and sought refuge in territories outside our national frontiers for the moment only receive pecuniary assistance. From this year they have commenced to instal people of this category as well as people of the country who have lost their homes. In a general fashion the ends we pursue in matters of public hygiene and social assistance is as follows:—To protect and ameliorate the health of the nation, reduce mortality, increase natality, reduce the virulence of epidemic diseases and the acuteness of sicial sufferings, and to arrive by all such measures in a position to create a nation composed of citizens of healthy bodies, robust and fit for intense work, in fact a nation which will at last taste the sweats of well being and happiness; and in the second place, to save our compatriots whose abandoned homes are in the hands of the enemy, by making room for them in our midst. To this double task we accord an extraordinary importance. The necessary studies have been made of the subject and a plan of action traced.

(To be continued).

THAT LAZY, LISTLESS "DON'T- CARE " FEELING ! IT'S YOUR LIVER

Dissolve a pinch of Alkia Saltrates in your tea every morning and soon feel fit as a fighting-cock, says

PETER LATHAM

World's Champion at Racquets, 1887-1902.
World's Champion at Tennis, 1895-1907.
Retired undefeated.

Ever have that lazy, listless, "don't-care" feeling of constant lassitude, when every move requires special effort and even the brain seems tired, drowsy, and dull? *It's your liver.* Ever feel bilious, nervous, irritable, "headachy," and various other kinds of "achy?" *It's your liver.* Ever have dull eyes, yellowish eyeballs, pimply skin, catarrh, coated tongue, offensive breath, insomnia, stomach trouble,heart palpitation, loss of appetite, etc., etc. *It's your liver.* Constipation has even been called "the beginning of all disease," because it introduces into the blood, by absorption from the intestines, various disease-causing poisons which could not possibly even remain in the body otherwise. Poisons and impurities, whether you call them toxins, microbes, bacteria, bacilli, uric and stomach acids, or by any other names, are admittedly the primary cause of serious organic and other disease. Without their presence in the system the disease could not exist.

Obviously, the only way to get rid of body poisons or blood impurities, and do it quickly, is to stimulate a lazy, sluggish liver, flush clogged kidneys, neutralise and wash the fermenting mucous from an acid stomach and clear the sour bile and decaying matter from fouled intestines. Cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Then notice how much better you feel as the body's great filters and blood refiners (the liver and kidneys) commence working properly again.

All you need for the above treatment is simply to get a small supply of the refined Alkia Saltrates compound from any chemist. A pinch of this should be disolved in your tea, coffee, water, or other drink and taken every morning, water, or other drink and taken every morning. No trace of any bitter, salty, sour,or other taste can possibly be detected. Also it cannot upset or irritate even the most delicate stomach. The only evidence that you are taking a medicine will be the plainly noticeable absence of all symptoms indicating disordered liver, kidneys, stomach or other parts of the digestive tract.

Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Bill is now practically ready and will be introduced at the next session of the Council in November. The Bill aims mainly at extending powers of the Municipal committees.

AVIATORS ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Captain Macmillan and Captain Malins arrived here this morning from Chittagong by the British India Company's steamer "Chakdina." They looked unexpectedly well, considering the experiences they have gone through and are able to walk with difficulty but are still suffering from the effects of their privations especially from exposure to the sun and from bites they received while taking refuge on floats of seaplane caused by what one of the aviators described as a sort of sea snake. Both the aviators are in very good spirits and hope to make another attempt at the world flight next year, when as Macmillan remarked they will have the benefit of this year's experiences. They would, in fact, like to continue this year's flight and expressed regret that it was impossible owing to the fact that another seaplane cannot be obtained in India. They are staying in Calcutta until they have made arrangements to return to England.

PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

FETHY B Y ON ANGLO-TURKISH RAPPROCHEMENT.

Fethy Bey, Minister of the Interior of the Angora Government, who in mail week arrived in London, made the following statement to a representative of "The Times":—

I must beg you to regard what I have to say as entirely unofficial, as until I have had an opportunity of laying my views before official quarters in this country, I naturally feel some hesitation in making any statement for publication. I may say, however, that the object of my visit is to smooth away the obstacles to peace which at present exist between Great Britain and my own country, and which, in my opinion, principally originate in London. I have come especially to make proposals concerning the Dardanelles and Thrace, which I hope will be acceptable to England, and would satisfy British interests as regards the Straits. As to Mesopotamia, I have come here in an entirely conciliatory frame of mind, and to give assurances on that subject to England.

I am prepared to discuss in general all questions of British interests in the Near East, both from the political and the economic standpoint. I think in this way we shall get rid of difficulties and arrive at an agreement. I hope that a new policy of *rapprochement* and good understanding in the Near East between the Turks and Great Britain may be brought about.

We appreciate the great value of the good will of England towards us, but unfortunately at this moment the greater part of British public opinion is not acquainted with the significance of the struggle we have been conducting for the past three years. It is a struggle to obtain a peaceful life in freedom and independence. The Treaty of Sevres subjected us to a condition of slavery which the people of Turkey could never accept. It is true that last March a great step was taken towards the restoration of Adrianople is still the principal difficulty of peace in the Near East. The question from the Turkish point of view, since that city has been left to the Greeks. If, by a happy combination, this difficulty could be removed, I am sure that very soon we should be able to re-establish peace in the Near East.

The Turkish people, and with them the Islamic world, which manifests great sympathy with us, will feel a profound gratitude towards the greatest Islamic Powor, which is England, for any efforts which she would be kind enough to make in this sense. The Turkish people have no hostility towards the English people, though they have an impression that the British are very hostile towards them, and this they regret profoundly. During the war we were, unfortunately, on the side of the Germans, but we have paid dearly for that mistake by losing almost half of our Empire. We hope everyone will now look to the future and not towards the past.

As regards the question of the deportations, I am not desirous of starting a polemical discussion in this conversation ,but I am prepared to discuss the matter, as in the presence of God, with anyone, no matter whom. The same applies to all other questions affecting the two countries.

PUNJAB MINISTER'S EDUCATION POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

At a public meeting of Mahomedans held yesterday evening at Mahomedan Hall under the presidency of Sheik Amir Ali, retired District Judge, resolutions were passed recording emphatic protest against the memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor by certain Hindu and Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council regarding the policy of Mian Fazlihussain, Education Minister, believing that the conduct of the aforesaid members was detrimental to the best interest of the country besides being a deplorable attempt to cause a breach in the sacred cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

KARACHI EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 30.

Preparations are quietly going on for the Indian Industrial Exhibition to be held in Karachi from October 15. There will be lectures on the subjects of scientific and general interest under the auspices of the learned societies and Eastern and Western painting will be shown. Athletic side is not overlooked, for there will not only be British boxing but also Sindhi wrestling in its immemorial form. Medals and awards to successful exhibitors and competitors will be given and a prize will be given for the best essay on the aims and purposes of the exhibition.

Rai Bahadur Jadunath Mazumdar, M.L.A., who recently sent in notice of his resolution asking for the appointment of a parliamentary commission to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act, 1919 in India with a view to an early conferment of full responsible Government in the central and provincial administrations has received a letter from the Legislative Department stating that under the Standing Order number 70 the resolution could not be moved in the Assembly before the 23rd of September this year as the question raised therein is substantially the same as that raised by the resolution regarding Indian autonomy moved by him on the 23rd of September last year.

In the Bengal Council the Village Chaukidari Bill was passed. Amendments refusing the demand for grant of Rs. 1,54,000 for European primary schools and certain charitable institutions for Anglo-Indians and Europeans on ground of preferential treatment were negatived and the demand granted.

Mr. P. D. Patel, President, Insein Municipality, has brought a defamation suit against Messrs. E. P. Pillay and S. Vedamurthi Editor of the "Rangoon Daily News." The case is coming up for hearing on September 14th. All the three persons are candidates for election to the reformed Burma Legislative Council.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

AGENDA OF SEPTEMBER MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The meeting of the Council of State on the 6th September promises to be interesting not only from the nature of the resolutions to be discussed, including the one relating to the Premier's speech, but also from some important interpellations to be asked by non-official members. They number over seventy and most of them are against the names of Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna and Maharaja of Cossimbazaar.

Mr. Sethna will ask if it is now decided to allow Aden to remain under the Government of Bombay and if no decision is yet arrived at, what progress has been made since the date of the passing of a resolution on the subject in the Council of State.

He wants to know if there is any truth in the statement that the Home Government insist on the Government of India to carry out the permanent and regular occupation of the Ladha line in Waziristan, although the Government of India are strongly opposed to the same.

He has got a series of questions about the present position of the radio communications between India and the United Kingdom and further asks what the Indian share of the estimated capital and recurring expenditure is in a wireless scheme, if any, as proposed by the Home Government.

The questions to be put by the Maharaja of Cossimbazaar are even more important. He wants to know when the Fiscal Commission's report will be published and if it is the intention of the Government to place its chief recommendations before a joint committee of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly before any action is taken upon them.

He would like to know if it is the intention of the Government to introduce a new portfolio for transport and communications in the Executive Council of the Governor-General as suggested by the Acworth Committee and if so, if it would involve any reshuffling of the existing portfolios of the Government.

He will demand information about the total cost of Mr. Sastri's mission to Australia and New Zealand and the net results of his mission in that part of the British Empire.

The Maharaja will ask if there is any proposal before the Government of India to transfer the control of the Calcutta High Court to the Bengal Government and if so whether the leading public associations of Bengal would be consulted before any decision is arrived at in the matter.

The same member refers to the report of a circular letter having been issued to the Local Governments on the subject of further indianisation of services and wants all correspondence on the subject to be laid on the table.

The question of treatment of political prisoners also receives the attention of the Maharaja of Cossimbazaar who will ask for a uniform treatment to all such prisoners in all the provinces of India and for steps to be taken to bring the Indian jail practice in regard to them into a line, as far as may be, with the practice in England.

Lala Ram Saran Das has got a series of interpellations about the number of raids, kidnapping and dacoities by the transborder people in the Frontier districts and winds them up with a request that the report of the Frontier Committee be placed in the hands of the Members of the Indian Legislature in the beginning of the September session.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just read Mr. Lele's letter appearing in this morning's issue of your paper, commenting on my speech delivered last Sunday. I do not propose to deal with portions of that letter which contain matters of opinion. Mr. Lele is entitled to have his own views. I only want to correct Mr. Lele's statement that I referred to Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande's name with the view of "pouring ridicule on his head." That is clearly a misconception. In referring to Mr. Deshpande, I was dealing with the argument, with which his name has been associated, that out of sheer loyalty to the Mahatma, there should be no change in the Congress programme until he is released from prison. Those who know Mr. Deshpande as well as I do, can entertain nothing but the deepest respect for him personally, for a sincerer man and a more enthusiastic and unselfish worker does not exist in Maharashtra, and I feel no doubt that all those who have unfortunately to differ from him in the present controversy will be only too happy to recognize his worth.

The other misconception appearing in Mr. Lele's letter which I wish to correct is that, in asking Congressmen to prevent a split as far as possible, I was uttering a "threat." This is a wrong view of my speech. I was only asking Congressmen not to pursue the differences too far and I went on to state that even ,those who differed on the triple boycott were none-the-less loyal Congressmen and would remain so. Mr. Lele will recall that I spent nearly ten minutes in making this position clear. The whole trend of my speech was that changes were inevitable in the Congress programme, that they had to be made from time to time according to the exigencies of the situation, and that signs were apparent all round that such changes were coming in the near future. The speech was directed to the purpose of making clear the position of the minority who are asking for these changes and I endeavoured, so far as I could, to make it also clear that this demand for change proceeded from no spirit of antagonism to the Congress or disloyalty to the Mahatma. It is hardly necessary for me here to comment on some odious comparisons and expressions occurring in Mr. Lele's letter.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	13 25+4
September	...
Oct.	12 84—2
November	...
December	...
January	12 61—1
February	...
March	12 58+3
April	...
May	...
June	...
July	...

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	17 50+5

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 30th.

Futures at New York	Oct.	22 53—07
	Dec	22 64—06
	Jan	22 51—06
	Mar	22 55—07

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool	Oct.	12 69+03
	Jan.	12 66+04
	Mar.	12 60×05
	May.	12 5 ×05

London, Aug. 30th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 19/32 Dull,
Bar Gold	£4-12/4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	25 1/8 Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 31.

To-day a drop of 7 points was reported in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for F G M C Broach April-May at Rs. 488 and touching Rs. 489 eased to Rs. 486¼ on scattered selling. The market remained steady on this level and finally closed at Rs. 488. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 488¼ and touching Rs. 488 closed at Rs. 490 Fine M G Oomra September opened at Rs. 468. At this price the Bull clique began to buy causing this position to advance to Rs. 474. It declined from this level to Rs. 471 on scattered selling. The market steadied on this level and after fluctuating the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 470½. F M G Oomra December-January was Rs. 437 and F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 358 nominal. The market was totally featureless today. The prices in Oomra September have gone down much. The Bull party have been selling heavily for the last two days, and unless they come out again to buy freely we think the rate would decline still further.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain quiet and the off-take is very limited. Only 500 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (8 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 31st.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		490
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		358
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		438
" "	Sept.		471 1/2

EX. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 31st

			Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May		438
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		358
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		437
" "	Sept.		472

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31st.

Description.	Super	Fine	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	...	385	365	345	...
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	495	465	450	...	...
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	525	505	490	...	...
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	505	485	470	...	...
M. G. Broach	...	535	525	515	...
Southerns	...	535	525	512	

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 30th August 1922.

Cotton	1586 Bs.
Wheat	8785 Cwts.
Linseed	3340 "
Rape, etc.	405 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	144 "
Groundnuts	759 "
Cottonseed	6087 "
Rice	1389 "
Myrabollans	105 "
Cottonseed	5821 "
Mowraseed	4732 "
Gram	1090 "
Jowar	613 "
Masur	1 "
Barley	655 "
Bajra	1646 "
Coal	488 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31st

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 15/32
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 23/31
For Demand	371
American Dollars	342
Honkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	278
Japan	183 1/2
Singapore	180 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27.
Bars gold forward 27.
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27/1/3
Bars silver ready 21/15
Bars silver 1st settlement 21/15/
Bars silver 2nd settlement 22/3

EXCHANGE.

T C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16

Your Shaving set is incomplete without

Tarantella

The best and Simplest Stropping and grinding Machine for Gillete and Valet Safety Razor blades.

It makes your razor blades last for three months or more.

Price Rs.. 3/8 each

Wanted Sub-agents everywhere on Liberal Commission

D. Mohanlal & Co.

English Bazar, Jackeria Masjid
BOMBAY 3.

Bank's selling D D 1/3 15-32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 17/32
Bank's buying D D 1/3 9/16
Tone of Exchange—Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 367
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 387
Bank's buying D D Frcs 377
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161¼
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D 270
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 348
London gold ready sh 92-4
London silver ready d 35-2
London silver forward d 35-2
Tone of silver—Quiet and Idle Market.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange $4.46-7/16
Paris Exchange Frcs 57.70
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.40
Belgium Exchange Frcs 60.70
Italian Exchange Liras 101.00
German Exchange Mrks. 6000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8
5 per cent War Loan 83
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/12
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8
4 pc. cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65
The share market is closed today.

CALCUTTA TEA MARKET.

The Amber Tips Tea Company's report says:—

This week's sale opened with a very firm tone and an advance of six pies for all grades. The selection offered was good and there was some very keen competition especially for the better grades.

Persian buyers were again very active and their operations caused the market to advance an anna.

Good class Orange Pekoes sold at anything between 12/6 and Re. 1.

Plain medium brokens were also well supported and it was difficult to get anything with a decent liquor under 9/6. The very commonest Pekoe Souchongs, realized 8/9 to 9/8 and very ordinary Pekoes easily brought 11/6.

Bombay buyers were still in evidence, and the demand has the appearance of holding out for some time.

We think however that the market has about reached the top notch and that there will shortly be a reaction.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

More lively continuous tone prevailed in the market today than for many days past. Howrahs after opening at Rs. 45/14 quietly appreciated and despite occasional temporary setbacks, closed firm at Rs. 46/8. Clives finished at Rs. 36/12 buyers. Reliances touched Rs. 49/4 at one time but fell away 8 annas. Northbrook were steady at Rs. 58 but Empire were easier at Rs. 52. Among bigger stocks Budge Budge up to Rs. 456, Kanmarrah Rs. 470 and Delta Rs. 480 were strong features. Unions were also quoted up excepting some inquiry for Kalapahari. Coal were depressed. There were buyers of Searsole but rates offered were well below quotations. Cotton shares were hardly dealt in and rates generally showed no change. In the industrial section inquiry was noticed for Ryan Sugar, Bengal Potteries and Madan Theatres Bengal Timbers had gone up to Rs. 250 this afternoon. C. P. Cement and Marshalls were on offer. The following were the closing quotations—

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds (1930) 99/12.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla pref 89, Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount, Imperial Bank 365.

Cotton:—Dunbar 390, Dunbar pref 198, Kesoram 12/12.

Jute:—Anglo India 370, Auckland 190, Bally 294, Century 10, Cheviot 200, Clive 37/8, Craig 7/8, Delta 482, Empire 52, Howrah 46/12, Hooghly 62/8, Lansdowne 292/8, Lothian 332, Orient 191, Reliance 48/8, Union 487, Waverley 10/6.

Coal:—Borrea (pref) 76/12, Burrakur 35, Century 3/12, Patmohna 8, Raneegunge 56, Searsole 13/4, Seebpore 30.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 5/12, C. P. Cement 4, Indian Iron and Steel 49/8, Marshall India Ltd 6/2, Hooghly Flour 44/8, Britannia Biscuit 6/12, B I Tobacco 1/14, Fairbairn Lawson 4/8, Madan Theatres 7/6, Halirkool Oil 4/10, Bengal Timber Trading 221/8, Ryan Sugar 40.

Tea:—Teestavalley Tea 167.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and seventeen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence.

An Azamgarh message says: Babu Sheo Sher Singh, Congress worker, was sentenced under sections 124A and 153A I. P. C. to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of rupees five hundred.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Grand Carnival and Fancy Dress Ball in aid of the Red Cross Week, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 2.

The S. S. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: First Meeting, Second Day.

Dr. P. S. G. Dubash's Lecture on the "Relations of Ancient Zoroastrians and Jews", Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

SUNDAY, September 3.

Celebration of the Jayanti of the "G. O. M. of India", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

Public meeting to celebrate Dadabhai Naoroji anniversary, Shamsul-Ulema Dr. J. Mody presiding, Empress Theatre, 10-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinee Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

To enable this Railway to run a large number of additional Local trains on Sunday September the 3rd, the ordinary Suburban Service will be temporarily suspended after 14 hours.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood held on the 27th instant, a resolution was passed placing on record the Brotherhood's profound sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, who was a Life Member of the Brotherhood and who by his various philanthropic activities materially assisted the cause of Social Reform particularly in the field of female education.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

SHRI GANESH UTSAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Friday) by Messrs. Govindji Vasanji and Laxmidas Rowji Tarsee at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject: "The Present Political Situation."

BRAHMIN SABHA.

Mr. J. S. Karandikar, of the "Kesari" will deliver a public lecture to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Gaudharva Maha Vidyalaya. At 9 p.m. (S. T.) Pandit Godsey Shastri will expound his Pravachan.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Mr. K. S. Thackeray, Editor, "Prabodhan," will recite a Ballad on Baji Prabhu at 7 p.m. (S. T.) to-day in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Parel.

FORTH-COMING MEETINGS.

DADAR SARWAJANIK GANESH UTSAV.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will deliver a public lecture in English on "How to create Dead-Stocks," at the Kirtiker's Wadi, Dadar, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji, when Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, G. K. Trivedi, M. A. Havelivalla, Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, S. A. Dange, B. D. Mistri and Principal Puntambekar will speak and Mr. C. V. Vaidya will preside.

INTER COLLEGIATE ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Inter Collegiate Elocution Competition organised by the Student Y.M.C.A. took place yesterday in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Branch Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road. The function was highly successful and created a great amount of interest among the student population of the city. Long before the hour of commencement the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a large number of students. Among the important people present were Principal Coverunton, Principal Mackenzie, Principal Tannen, Professor and Mrs. Hamley, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Pooviah of the Bhatia Nursing Home Mr. and Mrs. Meyers and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin. Lady students of the various City colleges also mustered in full force and graced the occasion with their presence.

The proceedings commenced at 5 p.m. About 35 speakers figured in the list of competitors, but some acting on the principle of discretion being the better part of valour scratched at the last moment. There were three alternative subjects given for speaking (1) "Examinations are no real test of ability" (2) "Your address as a candidate for the Bombay Council", (3) "Thanking the ladies for providing tea at an afternoon entertainment." The choice of subjects was exceptionally felicitous as it gave the widest scope for the varying tastes of people and avoided the possibility of wearisome reiteration.

The speakers as a whole acquitted themselves creditably though sometimes piquancy was lent to the situation by the embarassing hesitation of certain speakers and the complete break-down of a few. The political subject gave occasion to many spirited speeches and it was a rare fine sight to see budding legislators and embryo politicians waxing eloquent on their own merits and working themselves up into a fury over the Country's wrongs. After all the speeches were done the panel of judges consisting of Principals Covernton, Mackenzie and Tannen made the following awards:—

First Prize—Gold Medal to Mr. Karl Kandalavala of Elphinstone College.

Second Prize—Silver Medal to Mr. Taraporewala.

Mrs. Mackenzie at the request of Principal Covernton very kindly awarded the medals to the recipients. Mr. Vergese the Secretary of the Branch is to be congratulated on the excellent management of the function.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Aug. 29:—

There was good and beneficial rain during the week in Sind, Gujarat, Konkan and parts of Karnatak. Elsewhere it was light and partial especially in parts of East Deccan and Bijapur. More rain is generally needed for mattiring of crops and for rabi sowing. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crop have been almost completed. Standing crops are generally thriving except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar where they are suffering for want of rain. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains show a tendency to fall in Gujarat but have remained almost stationary elsewhere.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AND INSULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dinshaw D. Shroff, liquidator of Messrs. Phillips and Company, Ltd., (in liquidation) jointly with Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, charged Dr. K. S. Engineer with defamation and insult.

Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craige, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that the accused entered the premises of Messrs. Phillips and Company on 29th July 1922 and made some defamatory statements and used abusive language to the complainant. The principal defamatory statement made by the accused was to the effect that the liquidators were selling goods at fifty per cent. discount to other people and refused to do the same to the accused.

His Worship said that as both the parties were respectable it would be advisable if they settled the case amicably.

Thereafter, both the parties retired outside the court for consultation. After some time they declared that they were willing to compound the case on the accused making a statement to the following effect:—

"The allegations complained of were made by me in good faith on seeing certain cash memos of the Company. Being now assured by friends that the prices charged were fair and obtained after a failure of the attempt to obtain better prices, I withdraw the allegations."

The case was, thus marked compounded.

FAILING TO CONVENE GENERAL MEETING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate; (1) Chhotubhoy Makanji Desai; (2) Nasirbhoy Abdullabhoy Lallji; (3) Hajibhoy Allarakhia; (4) Vaikunth A. Desai; (5) Karamally Abdullah Allarakhia; and (6) Hussein Karamally Abdullah Allarakhia were charged with failing to convene the ordinary general meeting and to circulate to shareholders the audited balance sheet of the Standard Alluminium and Brass Works, Ltd., as required by the Indian Company Act. The complaint was filed by Mr. Phirozeshah M. Madon, a shareholder in the Company. Accused No. 1 was a Secretary of the Company and the accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 represented the Agents and the Board of Directors of the Company.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-law, with Mr. Dastoor of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister defended accused No. 2 and Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended all the other accused.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, opening the case for the prosecution, said the Company was registered on the 27th June 1920, and the relative certificate was granted by the Registrar on the 3rd November 1920. The Company commenced the manufacture of goods on 3rd January 1921. The statutory meeting was held on 30th March 1921, followed by the first Ordinary General Meeting. The statutory period of fifteen months for holding the second Ordinary General Meeting had expired on 30th June 1922. The Company was one of many similar companies started during the post-war boom. There was much dissatisfaction among the shareholders at the way in which the affairs of the Company were conducted and at a private meeting held by the shareholders certain allegations were made against the management. On 21st instant a petition was filed in the High Court by one shareholder for the voluntary liquidation of the Company and the hearing of the petition was fixed for September 14. The auditors of the Company had made a report adverse to the Directors and Mr. V. A. Desai, as the chairman of the Board, fearing that he and his colleagues might be thrown out of Office at the general meeting of shareholders, had wilfully failed to convene the meeting as required under the Companies Act.

Mr. Kanuga objected to the prosecution by an individual shareholder of the Company as being opposed to public interests and contended that the Registrar of Companies was the right person to launch the case.

His Worship overruled the objection and the case was proceeded with.

All the accused, when asked, pleaded not guilty to the charge. After the complainant's evidence had been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned till 1st of September.

MINOR GIRL EMPLOYED FOR IMMORAL PURPOSE.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Prosecuting Inspector Manker charged Chandrabai (25) with obtaining possession of a minor with intent to employ her for immoral purpose. The accused was defended by Mr. Mahab, pleader.

The evidence showed that Rawabai (14) a Mahar girl who was staying with her mother at Parel went to see the accused at Falkland Road, when she kept her (Rawabai) for immoral purpose in her brother. After eight days she was traced by the police at Falkland Road in the accused's brothel.

The defence of the accused was that Rawabai had come to her brothel of her own accord.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default five months' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The market opened confidently for Howrahs and Clives and prices rose during the morning. In the afternoon a certain amount of profit taking went on and the closing rates were the lowest of the day. Higher priced scrips were quiet with only small business passing but sellers' ideas were steady. Kinnisons were done at Rs. 900 and Delta at Rs. 485. Alliances were easier, Centurys had keen buyers at Rs. 10/2 at the close. Reliance were unchanged at Rs. 48/12. Cottons and coals were dull with a very small business passing. A fair turnover was reported in Spences Hotels. In miscellaneous section there was little else doing. The British India Corporation ordinary were quoted at Rs. 8/12. The following were the closing quotations:—

The Government securities:—5½ per cent war bonds 100/8, 6 per cent war bonds (1930) 100/3.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla pref 89.

Railways:—Arrah Sayaram Light Railway 52.

Cotton:—Dunbar 387, Kesoram 12/12.

Jute:—Alliance 530, Anglo India 370, Anckla. 199, Budge Budge 437/8, Century 10/1, Clive 36/8, Craig 8/2, Delta 485 Delta pref 93, Fort Gloster 755, Ganges 560, Howrah 45/8, Hooghly 62/8, Kanknarrah 477, Kinnison 905, Lawrence 440, New Central 520, Northbrook 17/8 Orient 189, Reliance 42, Waverley 10/10.

Coal:—Bogra 5/4, Burrakur pref 97/4, Ghusick and Muslia 26/8, Imperial 12/4, Searsole 13/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 4, Hume Pipe 2/6, Indian Iron and Steel 59/8, Marshall India Ltd 6/4, Behar Rice 2/4, Britannia Biscuit 6/8, British India Corporation ordinary 8/12, British India Corporation deferred 16/14, Indo Burma Tin 3/8, James Glendye, 3, Spences Hotel 13, Acme Oil 1/2, Bengal Paper 25/8, Titaghur Paper 10, Assam Saw 5/8, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 6/12.

The exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and a half pence and demand bills one shilling three and seventeen thirty-two pence.

THE TAJ STRIKE.

NO IMPROVEMENTS.

Early in the morning yesterday the men had received definite news that the management would take steps to oust them from their quarters. At a quarter to nine an emergency council was held by the leaders. There are several quarters for the men. Wellington Mews has six huts for six departments of the Taj: wine waiters, barmen, waiters, dishboys and hamals. The Mandlik House accommodates assistant head waiters, clerical department and the kitchen staff. Behind the Green's is a block containing four flats occupied by head waiters, assistant head waiters, waiters, barmen, and dishboys. The kitchen staff at present is not allowed to come out of the Taj. They are housed in a room at the Taj. The clerical staff was not requested to join the strike.

The following plan of action was devised by the leaders to meet the new situation All the men were to remain in their quarters with their superiors, the head waiters, instead of going to the meeting as announced on Wednesday. The agents of the Company with the police were expected at 10 a.m. At the stroke of the hour ten as arranged the men knelt down and began to recite the Rosary of the B. V. Mary. It was a sight to see them then. The whole affair had a touch of medieval Catholicism about it. Messengers were posted in every building occupied by the men. It was further arranged that when the Company's men were sighted at Green's or at Wellington Mews all were to kneel down, take out their Rosaries and pray for all their worth. The hamals were to do something similar. They were not to raise a finger or stir from their prayers whatever might happen. At about 11 a.m. news was conveyed to all the men that the crisis had passed.

The men as usual met at Wellington Mews at 5 p.m., said the Rosary again that their Heavenly Mother might guide them properly in their struggle for Right and Justice After the prayers they decided to continue the strike. They marched in a body to the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus to pay a visit to the Blessed Sacrament and dispersed to meet again to-day at 4 p.m. The police case against 15 of the strikers comes this morning at 11-30 a.m. before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. Some efforts were made to bring about an amicable settlement but it appears that the management are at present not in a mood to offer any terms.

SUMMONSES TO VACATE QUARTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar.-at-law, appeared on behalf of Mr. R. P. Gandhy, Secretary, Taj Mahal Hotel and made an application to issue orders against 191 men, ex-employees of the Company, to vacate the premises of the Hotel, occupied by them.

His worship said that he was unable to issue the order prayed for. He would issue, in the first instance summonses and advised the Secretary to approach the police authorities for assistance and if the police authorities failed, he asked the Secretary to renew the application in the afternoon at 3-30 p.m.

In the afternoon Mr. Saher renewed application saying a complaint was lodged with the police but assistance was refused on the ground that in their opinion it was not criminal trespass.

Mr. Saher pointed out a few authorities from Law Reported submitting that the magistrate had the power to issue summonses for eviction. His Worship ordered summonses to be issued returnable on 5th September.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Major C C J. Barrett, First Assistant Resident, Aden, to act as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his present duties, during the absence on leave of Major-General T. E. Scott.

Sir G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 9th September 1922.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 27th October 1922.

Mr. G. Taylor, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

The leave granted to Khan Bahadur M. K. Gazdar, Assisant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is extended up to 24th September, 1922 on which date he attains the age of 55 years.

Mr. Sadashiv Vinayak Apte, Acting Assistant Secretary to Government in the Finance Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 25th September 1922, vice Khan Bahadur M. K. Gazdar, retiring.

Mr. B. R. Sahni, to be an assistant Engineer in No. 1 Project Division of the Development Directorate, on probation for a period of three months.

Miss Venubai Kelkar, Assistant, High School for Indian Girls, Poona, to act as 1st Assistant, Training College for Women, Poona, vice Miss M. J. Wadia.

Mr. R. S. Cree-Brown, Principal and Professor of Structural Design, College of Engineering Poona, is granted leave for one year, nine months and twenty-two days.

Mr J. L. Pinto, to act as Officer in charge Public Health Laboratory, Poona, on the return of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. H. Mulhuish, from leave.

Mr. K. A. Gandhi to resume charge of his duties as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health on being relieved by Mr. Pinto.

Mr. K. F. Moollan, L.M. and S., acted as Civil Surgeon, Surat, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Kukday, I.M.S.

The services of Colonel V. B. Bennett, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Authorities, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Acting Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay by Major-General W. E. Jenning, I.M.S.

The leave granted to Mr. H. H. M. Spink, Executive Engineer, has been further extended by six months' furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. V. R. Gupte, temporary Custodian, Elephanta Caves, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy in the Archaeological Department.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 1st October 1922 or the subsequent date from which his services may be placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, leave on average pay for eight months in combination with leave on half average pay for five months.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., Collector of Ratnagiri, is granted, with effect from 1st November 1922 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Northern Division, vice Mr. R. P. Dalley, proceeding on leave.

Mr H. J. C. Millett to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Central Division.

TILAK BUST.

Messrs. G. I. Patel and V. R. Saraf write to say:—

A meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the "Deccan Education Society's Institutions Lok-Tilak Memorial fund" will be held at 340, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City at 9-30 a.m. to consider some important matter connected with the Tilak Bust.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was pained and shocked to read in your papers the absolutely unjustifiable and inhuman way prisoners are treated in jails as narrated by Mr. Govindji Vasanji. Words cannot convey one's abhorrence and indignation at the treatment and rules in force in jails. They have been completely exposed by Mr. Govindji. One fails to understand the mentality of those who in this twentieth century uphold such methods. And by the way is this a sample of what one can expect from our own countrymen in power? It can only make brutes of those men—I am not here referring to 'political prisoners'—who through their lapses have to be compulsory inmates. Look at the treatment of even the worst criminals in America and elsewhere based on the fact that in each man there is good as there is evil and that it is the duty of the State to weed out or suppress the evil by encouraging and bringing out all that is good in a man whilst in India evidently the theory that man is a brute is still upheld.

Humiliating indeed it is, my Indian brothers, to read that "six persons have to make water in the same basin at one and the same time," that "three persons have to sit in the same pot to answer the call of nature," and that this can only be done at specified times! Who can stand this—to speak of but two humiliations of so many others? We know the Bombay Government is about to revise the rules and regulations regarding jail discipline but we must see that they are radically altered and not rest content with a few improvements here and there or any concessions to "political prisoners." That is our plain duty to our more ignorant and unfortunate countrymen who compared class for class are any day and in any circumstances of a far better type than their Western brothers. This scandalous treatment must stop at once and all Indians should join in removing these horrible evils.—Yours, etc.

DOSSABHOY S. DALAL.

Chera Bazar,
August 30.

MR. GOVINDJI VASSANJI & VISAPUR JAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the report of my lecture at the National Medical College in your yesterday's issue. I find that the reporter who performed his duty has made some mistakes in his report. Will you please allow me to explain the said "mistakes" to make my position clear.

(1) Your report says that I was given "chakky" for 4 months and to grind 30lbs. per day. While the real fact was that for the first 2 months I was given 30lbs. to grind but after a serious decrease in my weight for the next 2 months I was reduced to "Light Labour" and then 20lbs. per day was given to me for grinding.

(2) Your report says that the quality of "bajri" was quite good'—but that was not the case. If any grain was fairly good—it was only "juwari"—"bajri" was worse and "wheat" quality war perhaps worst.

(3) Para 9 of your report says that "I was arrested at the age of 18"—but this is not what I really said there. What I said was that I began my "political life" at the age of 18 when I was a student at the Grant Medical College.

I request the public to wait for a few days more for the full details of "Visapur Jail" till my pamphlet on the same is out.

Thanking you in anticipation for an early print of the above explanation.—Yours, etc.

GOVINDJI VASANJI.

Chira Bazaar,
Bombay, August 31.

SOCCER RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The soccer results to-day are:—

Sunderland beat Liverpool by one goal to nothing in the First Division.

The Crystal Palace nil, Coventry City nil, in the Second Division.

In the Southern Section of the Third Division, Watford nil, Millwall nil. Reading four, Swansea four, Exeter City one, Brighton and Hove Albion nil.

In the Scottish League, Airdrieonians four, Raith Rovers nil.

THE "ADMIRABLE CRICHTON."

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society scored another striking success last night when they present "The Admirable Crichton to a well—filled house. The honours of the evening went to Mr. James McGrath, who gave us an excellent portrayal of Crichton. Both as the well-trained butler in London, and as "The Gov" on the South Sea island, Mr. McGrath was indeed "admirable". Mr. Reggie Hunter as Lord Loam was quite convincing as a peer of the realm, while Mrs. James McGrath played the part of Lady Mary to perfection. Mrs. Handers acted "Tweeny" in her own inimitable way, and later gave us a fine impersonation of the interfering Lady Brocklehurst. Mr. Duffy, Mr. C. Hardcastle, Mr. H. E. Hole, Mrs. Urquhart Laing and Miss J. Hartley all materially helped towards the success of the play. Mention must be made of the realistic staging and also of the costumes of the ladies.

"LAST WARNING."

The "Hind Mitra" in a leading article deplores the attitude taken up by "a few Congressmen, when Mahatmaji is in his fifth month of incarceration and when the tide of repression in the country continues to run strong, in prattling about entering the Councils, in spite of the clear evidence existing about the total failure of the Councils during the last two years. But the paper welcomes this contemplated secession since it will tend to purge the N. C. O. camp of the weak element therein and thereby to strengthen the N. C. O. movement which stands for truth and righteousness. It gives "the last warning" to such persons to leave the N. C. O. camp and no more trifle with the movement, for the paper believes that those who have not proved true to their leader can do no good to either the Government or the country.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING SECOND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Disance 1¼ miles. Winner, Cup £100 and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. (Terms for Horses).

Not Much 7-7, Starshot 9-2, Silver Jug 9-2, Carborundum 9-2, Aleli 9-2, Unitoi 9-0, Royal Charter 9-0, Cally 9-0, William the Beau 9-0, Night Bomber 8-12, Northern Light 7-11, Charlie's Smile 8-7, Heart Free 8-7, Bathurst 8-7, Plaxtol 8-7, Simon's Choice 8-7, The Devil 8-7, Night Watch 8-7, Petrea 8-7, Christmas Holiday 8-7, Sunstroke 8-7, Good Health 8-7, Monteith 8-7, Whit Week 8-7, Couplet 8-3 Festivity 8-3, Granda Place 7-8 Flaming Orb 7-6, Nicety 7-6, Esk Water 7-3, Steel Blue 6-12

THE POONA PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Terms for Horses 3 and 4 years old only.)

Marmion 9-10, Sweet Adare 9-2, Canterbury Lamb 8-13, Bell Metal 8-12, Magical 8-9, Southern Beauty 8-9, Nicety 8-7, Allington 8-5, Entailed 8-5, Lemoine 8-5, Eagleswell 8-5, Festivity 8-5, Scribble 8-5, Esk Water 8-4, Flaming Orb 8-3, Louvsia 8-2, Madame Sze 8-2, Bohea 8-2, Curator 8-2, Pilgrim's Pass 8-2 Grand Place 8-0, Brixworth 8-0, First Grade 7-13, Risen Again 7-13, Lord Jim 7-11, Happy Times 7-10, Starboard 7-10, Linasharragh 7-10, Chinese White 7-10, Crab Apple 7-7, Lady Loo 7-5 Jovial 7-10.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. (Handicap for Arab Ponies in II Division.

Warminster 9-2, Waterloo 9-0, Nevermind 8-12, Summerton 8-12, Dublin 8-10, Defender 8-5 March Along 8-3, Amin 8-0, Centry 8-0 Knailan 8-0, Cummer 8-0, Arthur 7-13, Latiff 7-13, Taj 7-13, Karam 7-12, Sammy 7-3.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY. Distance 6 furlongs

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 750. (Terms for Arab Ponies).

Aming 9-10, Latiff 9-4, Dublin 9-3, March Along 9-0, Cummer 9-0, Vernon 9-0, Towlik 9-0, Arvil 9-0, Shanavaz 9-0 Limerick 9-0, Khailan 9-0, Sannayet 9-0, Adar 8-10, Malabar 8-10, Inkin 8-10, Sir Jamal 8-10, Sammy 8-10, Scotchpine 8-10, Toonah 8-7, Frosty Face 8-7, Fareek 8-6, Tantalus 8-6, Hatchel 8-6, Arthur 8-6 Narin 8-3, Hoomayun 8-2, Anit 8-2, Revenue 8-0, Overland 8-0, Baktavar 8-0, Senior 8-0, Buchefelos 8-0, Honeysuckle 7-12, Karam 7-12, White Rose 7-12, Nasaralla 7-12, Gun-runner 7-10, History 7-9, Patriot 7-8, Vagrant 7-8, Balance 7-8, Lord Durham 7-6, Mabdir 7-6.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. (Terms for Arabs I and II Div.

Dilawar 9-13, Krushan 9-13, Dartmoor 9-9, Mandil 9-6, Lamington 9-4, Anaiza 9-3, Bismark 9-0, Shuns 9-0, Cessation 9-0, Kayid 9-0, Kusra 9-0, Latiff 8-10, Pride of Iraq 8-10, Cair 08-10, Union Jack 8-10, Hakum 8-10, Dowlat 8-10, Khaboor 8-10, Dublin 8-6, Ferry Boat 8-6, Ishallah 8-4.

THE AUTUMN PLATE Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap for Horses II Div.)

Red Quill 9-3, Night Watch 8-3, Treddle 9-2, Summer's Joy 9-0, Leandros 9-0, Silver Saint 9-0 Good Health 9-0, The Lark 8-12, The Count 8-9, Archer 8-9, White Week 8-8, Lemoin 8-8, Southern Beauty 8-7, Cally 8-7, Christmas Holiday 8-6, Magical 8-6, On Leave 8-5, Plaxtol 8-5, Traceable 8-4, Entailed 8-3, Whispering 8-2 Lover True 8-0, Chinese White 8-0, Murmansk 8-0, Belle Voyageuse 11 7-12, Festivity 7-12, Eagleswell 7-8, Southwell 7-2.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 3000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs., (Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Perfect Day 9-10, Eudorette 9-8, Sospello 9-1, Anthracite 9-0 Lisnasharragh 9-0, Megalerrilies 8-13, Pine Tree 8-12, Red Cross Boy 8-12, Balira 8-10, Forward III 8-10, Royal Jewel 8-9, Laranja 8-5, Lomo 8-4, Prime Boy 8-2, Desert Gold 8-2, Ula's Fancy 8-2, Oregon Pine 8-0, Jadoo 7-11, Disewise 7-11, Troop Leader 7-11, Kintail 7-10, White Dart 7-10, Sevenbeans Jam 7-8, White Poppy 7-4 ,Presteau 7-3, Cork Glass 7-0.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Blackwater 9-9, Like Magic 9-6, Cyllian 9-2, Bohea 9-0, Lady Cleopatra 8-13, Lace 8-13, Miss Goodenough 8-12, Olivine 8-12, Bouillotte 8-12, Britomart 8-12, Hirabelle 8-8, Pin Money 8-5, Pine Box 8-2, Walhachin 8-2, Sunnygama 8-2, Barbary Mary's Lamb 8-0, The Shah 7-12, Sombrous 7-11, Golden Gleam 7-10, Marby 7-10, Floral Fete 7-9, Ho Ho 7-6, Victoria Cross 7-4 Aulivia 7-4, Rueful 7-0.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses III Div.)

South Notts 8-10, Gold Reef 9-6, Undies 9-2 Huon River 9-0, Mexican Eagle 8-13, Lively 8-12, Stellite 8-12, Glass Rock 8-12, Roi Grison 8-11, Rakings 8-10, Woorali 8-8, Some Scribe 8-4, Nurse Bobs 8-4, Knight of Clonmel 8-3, My Eva 8-2, Limehouse Lights 8-1, Robina 8-1 First Grade 7-11, Merion 7-11, High Road 7-10, Cheery Girl 7-10, Florella 7-9, Vlinger 7-6, Unruly 7-4, Duet 7-3, Pretty Margaret 7-3, Miss Glad Eyes 7-0.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MONSOON MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The following are the handicaps for the second Calcutta Monsoon meeting, second day, Saturday 2nd September:—

SUMMER HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1¾ miles over 9 flights.

Marble Rock 11-12, King of Bees 11-11, Durban 11-6, Gavrelle, 11-6, One Too Many 11-4, Well Over 10-8, Lough Corrib, 9-5, Tycoon 9-5, Ready Cash 9-0, Joyship 9-0, and Savey Vous 9-0.

EMPIRE PLATE—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Lady Myra 10-4, Tette Montee 9-12, Staples 9-11, Saint Joan 9-11, Peace Celebration 9-8, Espousal 9-4, Abajala 9-3, Witty Scout 9-2, Radius 9-1, The Square 9-0, King of Bees 8-11, Shruleen 8-11, Simple Simon 8-8, Demon 8-5, Ulster Maid 8-4, Quartzite 8-4, Nautch Girl 8-4, Galley Law 8-3, Norma Stoker, 8-2, Spider Legs 8-2, Durbam 8-0, Hudeford Rex 7-11, Torchlight Gavrelle 7-10, The Whip 7-9, One Too Many 7-9, Sole Bay 7-6, and Silver Gift 7-4.

ELGIN PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winning Way 9-8, Roidook 8-8, Well Over 8-2, Mercury 9-4, Golden Memory 8-7, Bluster 8-2, Roxa 8-13, Valentine's Morn 8-7, The Brat 8-1, Verland Rose 8-12, Sherwood Belle 8-7, Jollu Fmair 8-0, Sarfaraz 8-12, Sunny Time 8-6, Jaz Band 8-0, Tycoon 8-11, Asbede 8-6, Adviser 7-13, Hoon Flower 8-9, Lesson 8-5, Easter Holiday, 7-12, Thumerston 8-9, Luseker 8-3, I See 7-11, Step Aside 8-8, Hint Park 8-3, Grab 7-11, Little Life 8-8, Tanyum 8-3, My Motto, 7-5, Warrior Queen, 8-8, and C. Harmio 8-3.

ELGIN PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Despicable 9-4, P. M. 9-4, Spanish Chestnut 9-4, Laugh Corrib 9-3, Leading Girl 9-2, May Horn 9-2, Squeers 9-2, Strange Likeness 9-1, Rhedol 9-1, Smoke Wreath 9-1, Dara Bay 9-0, Edgar's Jewel 8-13, Sans Merci 8-11, Lady Letty 8-11, Alish Daisy 8-10, Sage 8-8, Aquae Solis 8-8, Guileless 8-8, Reven 8-7, Poletrape 8-4, Paradise 8-2, Lindum 8-2, Clarity 7-13, The Reading 7-12, Xylophagus 7-10, Scarlet Beerill 7-9, Niggs 7-9, Revoke 7-9, Bishop's Sutton 7-0, Urmila 7-0, One Too Much 7-0, Savay Vous 7-0, and Castle Florin 7-0.

RIVER PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Slow Coach 11-7, Bidesia 10-12, Banner 8-9, Bachelor Girl 8-7, Firest Guard 7-12, Cambridge 7-8, Irish Molly 7-6, Gibson's Corner 7-4, Lady Halwood 7-3, Artist's Model 7-2, and Cowry 7-0.

JUVENILE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Lily of the Valley 9-11, Savvy 9-5, Dynamo 8-13, Sack The Lot 8-10, Sir Isacak 8-2, Valentine's Morn 8-2, Pauvrette 8-8, Talissin 7-13, Sunday 7-13, R. B. 7-13, P. P. C 7-6, and Aldford Hall 7-4.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (I) BEAT A. & S. HIGHLANDERS (0).

Further play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. An exceptionally large crowd attracted by the fine weather and the certainty of witnessing an excellent display of football tactics turned up to watch the match. One of the most balanced games of the tournament—that is the best way to characterise the game that eventuated by the clashing of the Durham Infantry against the Highlanders the honours of the day by the merest of chances rested with the Infantry men. The Highlanders though defeated were in no way disgraced for the margin of victory which they were forced to concede to their opponents was of the slenderest character possible. The actual score of the day was one goal to nil in favour of the Durham Infantry.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The play throughout the first half was of an even character, neither side being able to secure any decided advantage. The Highlanders got away with the ball, their forwards playing in excellent concert. Blair and Adshead made a series of clever passes and evaded the Infantry defence, when Brammer, the Infantry left-back tackled resolutely and made a splendid clearance. The Infantry forwards meanwhile were not slow in taking their due share in attack and Rymell their right winger proved a dangerous customer. His shots from the extreme right were aimed with great precision and dropped beautifully in front of the goal. If rush tactics were employed by the Infantry they could at this stage have secured a couple of excellent tries at the goal. Attack was followed by counter-attack and both ends were visited with impartial alternation. The defence lines of both the sides acquitted themselves with great credit, Gibson especially proving himself a tower of strength for the Highlanders. The announcement of lemon time saw the scoring board a perfect blank.

The Durham forwards showed slightly improved form in play after half-time. An attack off the initial kick-off proved abortive as the Highland defence put up a plucky defence, but within ten minutes of the start the Durham Quintette were able for once to penetrate the opposing defence and Robinson their right-in man scored the only goal of the day in fine style. For the next few minutes the Highlanders made several onslaughts on the Infantry citadel and Brown and Blair between them send three excellent shots, which were all saved by the Durham custodian Elliott. The closing stages again saw a balanced game the results being that while the Highlanders were not able to equalise the Durhamites were equally powerless to increase the lead. The score at the end of the game stood thus:—

D. L. I. ..... 1 goal.
A. & S. Highlanders ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Durham Light Infantry:—Goal: Lce-Corpl. Elliott; backs: Pte.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE

By Mahatma Gandhi with an appreciation by Dwijendranath Tagore and hymns to Khaddar:—

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Price Re. 1.

THE GREAT TRIAL

With Foreword by

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

This is a connected account of the whole proceedings of the great trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sankarlal Banker published with a view not only to place before the public the whole proceedings in a permanent form but also to carry the great Message of the living Christ to other countries than his to enlighten them on the meaning of the mightly struggle that is going on in India at present. Besides the articles which formed the subject matter of the charges against Mahatma Gandhi, the following are included as appendices:—

Mahatma's Message to his countrymen on the eve of his arrest, a description of the scene in the Ashram at the time of his arrest, an account of his life in Sabarmati jail and the impressions of Dwijendranth Tagore and Anusuya Sarabhai.

Price As. 4.

THE DRINK AND DRUG EVIL IN INDIA

BY BADRUL HASSAN WITH A FOREWORD BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Dealing with a subject of vital public importance the author traces the growth of the drink and drug evil in India from as early as 600 B. C. down to the time of the East India Company, when the taxation of drink and drugs gave the Company a direct interest in the encouragement of their use. The author then shows that while the British Government, in laying down its excise policy, aimed theoretically at the discouragement of any increase in drinking it actually succeeded in encouraging it, in its effect to secure a miximum revenue, He gives detailed figures in support of his charge of official complicity in this evil and adds some suggestions for its eradication It is a book with a challenge.

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BOOKS BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS

The Oppression of the Poor

The title of this book "The Oppression of the Poor" has been chosen with a deliberate purpose. For it has been the author's conviction, based on a long experience, that the revolution through which India is passing is not ultimately political. Far down below the turmoil on the surface lies this age long problem of the suffering of the poor. Such suffering and oppression in India are not the product of modern conditions only, they appear to me to have become more accentuated in recent times. . . . . We have to confront in India, in this our own modern age with its new problems, all the evils involved in a system of Government which is aloof from the people. . . . . We have to struggle against the vices in personal moral character which are inherent in a foreign rule,—the servility, the subjection, the lattery, the hypocrisy, by which men gain titles and power. Price Re. 1.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, September 1, 1922.

"AN ACCIDENTAL FAULT!"

Lord Reading came to India with the loudly-advertised intention of vindicating the supremacy of Justice in India. In one of the numerous speeches he made in London before his departure for India he said that "examining the reason why he was recommended to the King for Viceroyalty it struck him firmly that those responsible for his selection thought that it was a great idea to ask him who sat in a mighty seat of British Justice to leave that seat and go to India and undertake his part in its Government for the reason that he represented Justice in Great Britain." Whoever was entrusted with administration of Justice in Great Britain" he added, "was a custodian of a great and priceless heritage which had been handed down as the true embodiment of British love of fair play and impartiality in dealing with people." The world has known how deeply Justice has been dragged in the mud during his "reign". Instances in which Justice and Equity have been outraged with impunity in the campaign against the Non-Cooperation movement are too notorious and numerous to need mention. But, in many respects, the record of Lord Reading's Justice has been surpassed by the "sickening shuffling hypocrisy" of the whitewashing resolution which his Government have just issued regarding the ghastly Moplah train tragedy, the news of which made the whole world thrill with horror. It was the London "Daily News" which used the expression "sickening shuffling hypocrisy" in describing the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Madras which was published in England but the publication of which was withheld in India for some time. Having read and re-read the Government of India's views on the Committee's Report we regret we cannot help characterising their effort at whitewashing the tragedy as "sickening shuffling hypocrisy." But this was, perhaps, to be expected from a Government with a record such as that of Lord Reading's Government. In fact, the attitude of the Government of India in this matter has been entirely unsatisfactory from the very beginning. The tragedy was one before the horrible details of which—dying men seeking to quench their thirst with the perspiration from their own bodies—the cruellest outrage of man against his fellow-beings pales to insignificance. What was the duty of the Government as soon as a shocked world heard of the revolting details of this horrible tragedy? In any other country governed on the basis of the consent of the people, such an incident would have led to the fall of the Government of the day by the very pressure of outraged public opinion. But the Government of India, sure of their power to flout public opinion without any of the dire consequences that befall Governments in self-governing countries in like circumstances, did not raise their little finger but allowed the Government of Madras to play the judge in a matter in which their entire administration was on trial.

The Government of Madras took full advantage of the supine attitude of the Government of India. With the evident desire to white-wash the whole affair they came out with a communique denying, without the least warrant, the statement that the cause of the deaths of the unfortunate Moplah prisoners was asphyxia—a denial which was evidently prompted by the desire to avoid any adverse reflection being cast on their own practice of conveying prisoners in closed waggons. The procedure followed by them in appointing the Committee was not less open to objection, granting for the moment that they were the authority entitled to appoint a committee of enquiry. Mr. Knapp was appointed President of the Committee in spite of the fact that he was, as the Special Commissioner, responsible for the administration of Malabar and the Committee, if it was to perform its duty conscientiously, had to find out if any share in the responsibility for the tragedy attached to him. In fact, as a member of the Madras Legislative Council said, Mr. Knapp's proper place should have been the witness box and not the judge's seat. The personnel of the Committee also left much to be desired. The three members of the Committee were not known for their fearless independence and having regard to the fact that they themselves hailed from the martial law areas, they could not be expected to be above official "samjaoing". The findings of such a Committee, quite in keeping, in its constitution, with the judicial topsy-turvydom prevailing in the country, were a foregone conclusion. They were marked, as the "Daily News" vividly said, by "sickening shuffling hypocrisy". The Committee while "deploring" the "accident" was extremely reluctant to hold any individual or individuals, official or otherwise, responsible for it. It sought to find a way out of a most inconvenient difficulty by blaming an abstract entity like the "railway company" and the "practice" followed in conveying prisoners. As "the Nation and the Atheneaum" wrote on the report: "Its whitewash is so thin that it merely adds repulsiveness to the scandal it would disguise . . . . . The report might have been frank. Instead it is tortuous and silly. It admits the men were suffocated because they were put in a van insufficiently ventilated. It confesses that the van's ventilation-windows of gauze had been rendered useless as ventilators through paint. The sixty-four prisoners on a long tropical journey, *were in one van.* Yet the use of such a van for so many prisoners "was not objectionable and implied no inhumantiy to prisoners." It merely implied death. The report blames the Railway company for careless inspection, and a police sergeant for failing to note the condition of the prisoners during the journey."

The Government of India, it is amazing to find, improve upon this "tortuous and silly" report. They "concur in the view of the Committee that the use of luggage vans for the conveyance of prisoners in such an emergency was not in itself objectionable or inhuman." They justify their statement by recalling the statement of Surgeon-General Giffard that "somewhat" similar vans were used in England during the war in hospital trains. But they conveniently omit to mention how many persons were packed in England in such vans. It has, on the other hand, been calculated that having regard to the total floor space of the van used and the number of Moplahs stuffed into it, the prisoners must have begun to feel uneasy even from the second minute of their entrainment at Tirur. As the "Nation" says, the use of such a van implied death. In fact, it was a miracle that any of the prisoners survived. The Committee at least had the good sense to condemn, not openly of course, the use of "vehicles of this exceptional type which were never intended for the conveyance of human beings," but the Government of India justify the use on the ground of inadequacy of Police escort though they agree with the pious finding of the Committee that the practice of using such vans "should not have been left to the unregulated discretion of subordinates, but should have been brought under proper control!" After this, it is not surprising that the Government of India should conclude that but for "a fatal but accidental fault in the construction" of the particular van used, "it is probable that the use of these vehicles would have had no untoward results and would have provoked no complaints or criticism." Accepting the theory of the Government, let us see how they have sought to find out the responsibility for this "apparently accidental fault." As we anticipated when the summary of the Committee's report was published by the Government of Madras, two scape-goats are made in the persons of the traffic inspector, whose action is described as being "reprehensibly negligent" and the sergeant in charge of the party of the prisoners, who "displayed culpable negligence" (!) and whose prosecution is ordered, while everybody else either escapes scot free or is mildly censured. Thus the military authorities are absolutely exonerated, Messrs. Evans and Hitchcock are singled out for some *words* of blame and Mr. Knapp is honoured with the mission of determining what measure of responsibility, if any, attaches to the South Indian Railway on this point. And, quite in keeping with a singularly judicial attitude, we have these pregnant words by way of epilogue to this "lamentable disaster"—that "in a large part that disaster was the result of circumstances on which no one can be blamed" while "*in part*" only "the responsibility rests in a greater or less degree on some of the officials concerned," the measure of whose responsibility this great tribunal presided over by the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England, has "sought in this resolution to assign as impartially and as accurately as it lay in their power to do." Over sixty persons lost their lives as a result of a tragedy which an English paper described as "one of the foulest stains by which the fair name of England has ever been besmirched." And this stain is sought to be wiped away by the criminal prosecution of a police sergeant! Dyer's butchery was due to an "error of judgment." The Moplah Train Tragedy was the result of "an accident fault!"

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.

The reported passage of a new American Tariff Bill in the Senate of the United States ought to supply much food for reflection to those stalwarts of the Fiscal Commission whose report is so strangely overdue. It would be the crudest mockery of common sense to suggest that American industries need any protection, since, by common consent, the United States are one of the strongest countries in the world, industrially speaking. And yet the new bill provides duties on some two thousand and odd articles, which range upto as much as 75 per cent. *ad valorem*! When the Indian Fiscal Commission was conducting its inquiry in this city, a witness, who had the temerity to suggest that the Commission need not be frightened by the fallacy of percentages, and that the protection to industries which needed it, should be given to the full extent of the difference in comparative cost irrespective of the percentage, was snubbed by the gentlemen who seem, after nine months' inquiry, yet unable to produce their report for prunning and paring by the Legislature in its turn. Will they take a lesson from the U. S.?

The purpose of the American tariff is is not difficult to seek. No one is deceived, least of all the shrewd American himself, by the protectionist arguments as applied to his country. No one is under any illusion about the effects of this tariff upon trade and revenue and the cost of living, in America itself, let alone its reflex action upon the international situation. America is to-day the creditor of the world, and this tariff will make her exports still more voluminous. She will dump the markets of the world, if she cannot find her debtors normally able or disposed to accept her wares, and thereby provide traffic for her growing mercantile marine for the outward voyage as well, the inward voyage being already provided for by the legislation which penalises goods imported in other than American bottoms. She has got in New York the central Money Market and clearing house of the world, and she now intends to wrench from England her supremacy in the carrying trade. There is no doubt but that legislation of this kind will before long succeed in making America the carrier of the world, just as, thanks to the War, she has become the banker of the world. It is clear that with her own cost of living artificially raised, America would not have been able normally to compete in the world markets. But she does not care for normal competition. She is out to dump, and to fight England industrially with a view to take over the mastery of the world. Britain is indebted to the States, and one by one her sources of a credit balance with the world,—her invisible exports,—are disappearing into America. It is yet early to say what the eventual result of this silent struggle will be, but it is not even now too late to warn our legislators of the peculiar necessity to which Britain must before long be put to exploit the Empire's resources to the utmost; and woe betide the country which allows itself to be camouflaged by sickly sentimentalism into an admission of Imperial Preference without adequately counting the cost of that measure for the enrichment of the dominant partner in the Empire!

Notes of the Day

The Plight of Austria.

The Allies are bestirring themselves to prevent Austria from falling over the precipice which, in the flush of victory, they created. The desperate strait to which the Austrian Chancellor was reduced of appealing to Teutonic sympathy has told on the Allies, especially France, who, in her present attitude, views every appeal to Germany for help on the part of any nation with suspicion and alarm. But mere opposition without enabling Austria to find out the ways and means of regaining her feet is bound to hasten the advent of the new league. It has been truly said: "By strangling Germany France is killing Austria." Prosperity in Central Europe is dependent on the financial strength of Germany and so long as France persists in her present inexorable attitude towards Germany, European peace will only be a thing of the fable. It is pertinent to observe that every German crisis has had its disturbing influence on Austrian finances. After the failure of the London Reparations Conference on 31st July, 1921, the value of the krone was reduced to £1/2,965 and the threatening French Note to Berlin on August 3 of this year reduced it to the record figure of £1/226,250. The sad picture of Austria's ruin can be vividly realised by the following story which is said to be popular in Vienna: "When the war ended two brothers, Johann and Otto, returned to find their father had died and each inherited 100,000 kronen. Johann, steadfast and thrifty, decided to save his fortune. Otto, flighty and prodigal, frivolously spent his inheritance, buying 200 cases of wine. To-day the thrifty Johann is a pauper, his 100,000 kronen being insufficient to maintain existence, while the spendthrift Otto is a man of wealth who can sell his 200 cases of wine for hundreds of millions of kronen." It is a wonder that faced with such a situation Austria has been able to ward off total ruin. In these circumstances, the Allies cannot be too attentive to Austrian interests, and they have to thank themselves for the state to which their supine indifference has reduced this withered remnant of the Holy Roman Empire. The world awaits with interest the steps they are going to take in reviving the country.

An American Tribute.

To the many tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-Cooperation movement, Miss Blanche Watson, a feminist leader in America, adds one in a small book just published ("Non-Cooperation and its Apostle": Voice of the New Revolution. Published by Saraswati Library, Calcutta). Rev. John Haynes Holmes, who caused a flutter in the dovecotes of the Pharisees by describing the Mahatma as the greatest man in the world, in one of his sermons, has honoured the author with a foreword which is remarkable for sheer analytical insight and clarity of phrase. Addressing herself to readers amazingly ignorant about India, Miss Watson describes in its proper perspective the background of the Non-Cooperation movement. The Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat wrong were no doubt largely responsible for awakening the masses of India from the inertia which Imperialists call peace. History is one continuous drama and for the genesis of the movement which has to-day like a tidal wave engulfed the country—though critics say it has spent its force—we must go far back into the early history of British Rule. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Gokhale and the Lokmanya had by their service to the country already created the feeling that after all British peace was not very far removed from the peace of death of which Tacitus speaks in connection with the Roman Empire. "It is natural to speak of the 'Gandhi movement'; but as a matter of fact", Miss Watson says, "Gandhi and his followers, like the Bolsheviki in Russia, merely sensed a situation and took command of a movement that had been shaping itself during many years, under various leaders."

The Great Experiment.

The student of history does not feel quite like Alice in Wonderland in non-cooperating India, but the historical sense seems to have been dulled in this country by doping British-made "facts of history." Seeley, with whom Imperialism was a religion, anticipated the present movement though it may readily be admitted that he never expected Mr. C. F. Andrews to take him as his text. In the "Expansion of England" he says: "If the feeling of a common nationality began to exist there, only feebly, if—without inspiring any active desire to drive out the foreigner—it only created a notion that it was shameful to assist him in maintaining his dominion, from that day almost, our Empire would cease to exist. . . . For it is a condition of our Indian Empire that it should be held without any great effort. . . . The moment India began to show herself what we so idly imagine her to be—a conquered nation—that moment we should recognise perforce the impossibility of retaining her." That moment has come. But it is not impossible to retain India by the silken tie of trust and equality. To us in India who know the immense odds against which the Non-Cooperation movement has had to struggle, Miss Watson's estimate of its success will appear a little exaggerated. "'Gandhi forbids' and the vicious habits of a lifetime are broken." Yes, but the flesh often proves weak. And in so great a struggle, as Washington wrote to Lafayette, "we must not expect nothing but sunshine." The movement is not without its parallels in history though the principle underlying it was never tried on so magnificent a scale. With Mahatma Gandhi there moves "the tidal sweep of the Oriental genius, the magic mysticism of the Indian soul." "Opposed to him are the power and cunning of British Imperialism, the international jealousies, and natural antagonisms of the Indian people, the age-old tradition of violence, and the easy inertia of human nature." Upon the success of his Non-Cooperation movement, which—not the Reforms—is the great experiment, depends the destiny of the world.

A Daniel Come to Judgment!

Interesting sidelight on the working of the divorce law in the United States of America was thrown by a curious judgment delivered last month by a Chicago Court, in a case in which a wife sued for divorce. Mrs. Haas complained that her husband preferred other women's company. The husband pleaded that he was the victim of gossip in his home where his mother-in-law was a frequent guest. The Judge, after hearing a great deal of conflicting evidence, refused to grant the divorce, but acting on the principle that much could be said on both sides, issued a couple of injunctions. The first injunction restrains Mr. Haas from "visiting, seeing, talking or riding with any woman except his wife." The second was to his mother-in-law ordering her to refrain from "visiting, talking with or in any way interfering with the domestic happiness and connubial felicity of Haas and his wife." Strange to say, the judgment is said to have satisfied both the parties to the suit. Of how few judgments could this be said!

The Chowpatty Foreshore.

A few days ago a correspondent referred to the deplorable condition in which the Chowpatty foreshore was kept by the authorities concerned. We regret nothing has been done since then to improve matters. On the other hand, the foreshore is getting dirtier every day. The correspondent writing to us, says:—

"As was stated then the Chowpatty Sands are the only place where men living in that part of the thickly-populated city can go out for some open air exercise, and if the public are to be deprived of even that small space where are they to go? Shops and booths are increasing in arithemetical progression in the evenings. The whole shore from one end to the other is made as dirty as possible with pieces of paper and leavings of food. Garbage is also heaped on one side. Half the space is occupied by these vendors of eatables; then there are itinerant beggars, singers, lecturers, etc. On one side there are the fishermen's boats kept. Gambling on a small scale is not neglected. If one wants a little shampoo, there is a man ready to obey one's behests. On another side there is a man reading from Ramayana. So, both moral and material sides are not allowed to be neglected by these kindly persons. *Bhajyas* can be had freshly made, and the whole forshore smells of these. These are the conditions in the evening. In the morning, it is altogether different. There is a long row of beggars, loafers, and fishermen fouling the sands. Some years ago there was a sort of fish market, but on account of the nuisance caused by it, it was removed to another place, and there were police court cases. That fish-market was preferable to the present state of things. It is difficult to know who is responsible for this criminal negligence. The Development Department, like an octopus, has spread its tentacles in all directions and from Marine Lines to Charni Road station it reigns supreme. Are the public of no account that this wretched condition should continue for ever? Are they to be shut off even from fresh air on the sea shore, and are they not to be allowed even to stretch their legs and have a little exercise? The Governor wants to make the city sweet and clean for posterity. Is this the beginning of the process? Some Corporator must take up the question in the Corporation."

SITUATION IN IRAQ.

SIR P. COX'S MEASURES.

COMPLETE AGREMENT WITH FEISUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Advices received indicate that the situation in Mesopotamia is regarded as being satisfactory, largely owing to the energetic measures taken by Sir Percy Cox. It is emphasised that Sir Percy Cox is in complete agreement with King Feisul.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

POSITION IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

At a meeting of the Reparations Commission—at which the United States is semi-officially represented—the German delegate, Herr Schroeder spoke at length on the position in Germany, and explained the German proposals for guaranteeing the deliveries of timber and coal by private contracts and the deposit of fifty million gold marks from the Reichbank's reserves in the city in the occupied territory.

Herr Schroeder argued that the system of pledges would defeat its own ends because the possibility of confiscation would destroy the confidence in the mark, rendering the resumption of the Reparations payments impossible.

HERR SCHROEDER'S SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Herr Schroeder in the course of his statement before the Reparations Commission made it clear that the proposed plan with the German industrialists for timber and coal deliveries to the Allies was conditional upon the grant of moratoium until December 31st. Germany proposed direct arrangements be made between the Allied recepients and the firms represented by Stinnes, Klockner and Silverberg. Herr Schroeder mentioned that receipts from Customs taxes during 1922 which Hermes during the May negotiations estimated would produce 148 milliards of marks are now likely to pan out at 210 milliards and thus the German Government would be able to dispose of a larger sum. Herr Schroeder emphasised the vital necessity of restortaion of confidence in Mark for the collaspe of exchanges had forced the proposed extension for the time of payment.

Herr Schroeder's plan was badly received and the news paper "Journal" says at the close of the discussions a deadlock was written all over the faces of the delegates. It believes that little more will be heard of the scheme and anticipates a momentous decision to-day.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

DRASTIC MEASURES OUTLINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Berlin.—Drastic measures to avoid the food shortage were outlined by the Minister of Food in the Reichstag to-day.

He announced that, owing to the depreciation of the mark, the price of bread would be advanced considerably on October 15th. He foreshadowed the prohibition of the production of strong beer, owing to a poor grain harvest, also the manufacture of sweets, liqueurs and sweetened wines from home-grown sugar. "Gourmandising" in restaurants will be countered by making the giving of more than one meat course penal offence.

"ITATA" DISASTER.

6 OUT OF 322 SURVIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Santiago (Chili.)—There were only six survivors from the 322 aboard the Chilean steamer "Itata," The disaster was due to the heavy seas putting the rudder out of action, and rendering the vessel helpless. She took on list, and sank bow first. Two boats were lowered and capsized, drowning all the occupants except the six afore-mentioned.

CRUISER SINKS WITH ENTIRE CREW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

New York.—The cruiser "Nataka" sank in a typhoon off Kamchatta with practically the entire crew of three hundred.

HOPE OF REFLOATING "FRANCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Paris.—Hopes are entertained that the battleship "France" may be refloated. The cost of doing so is estimated at twenty million francs.

SCRAPPING OF BATTLE CRUISERS AND SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Battles of Bight, Dogger Bank, and Jutland are recalled by an announcement at Chatham that the Government under the Washington agreement are scrapping battle-cruisers "Lion," "Princess Royal," and the battleships "Orion" "Monarch" "Conqueror," and "Erin."

INDIANS IN B. COLUMBIA

PLEA FOR RIGHTS OF FULL CITIZENSHIP.

MR. SASTRI'S ADVOCACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Winnipeg.—Mr. Sastri speaking at the Canadian Club said British Columbia must shake off old prejudices and fall in line by carrying out the promise made on her behalf by Mr. Meighten, who was then the Premier of Canada at the 1921 Conference in London that "in the interest of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth the rights of resident Indians to full citizenship shall be recognised." It may help doubters, continued Mr. Sastri, to point out in the end that while no increase is possible to the East India population, the passage of time will necessarily reduce it and will wipe out the East Indian problem in the course of a generation or two."

AIR FORCE IN INDIA.

STATEMENT IN ENGLISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

With reference to Major Luard's statements about the Royal Air Force in India, a statement in the Press to-day from a "reliable source" declares that the responsibility of the Air Ministry is strictly limited, as far as India is concerned, to the supply of such personnel and stores and machines as the Government of India requests. The machines and equipment supplied have always been exactly of the type supplied for similar classes of work in Mesopotamia and at Home.

"A POLICY OF DRIFT.

The statement adds that it has been generally recognised here, for a considerable period, that the position of the Royal Air Force in India is most unsatisfactory compared with the Home force, and strong representations have been made repeatedly against what is regarded here as a policy of drift and chaos into which the Indian Air service has degenerated.

It is understood that the Air Ministry itself has made representations because of the obvious desirability of maintaining the same standard in all parts of the Empire, with the result that a Commission is now investigating the state of affairs on the spot.

KAMPALA SCHEME.

CONDITIONAL SUSPENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

In a communiqute published last May, it was announced that while suspending the segregation schemes for all the townships in Uganda the Secretary of State for the Colonies had authorised the Calonial Government to proceed with the Kampala Town Planning Scheme on the grounds that further delay would cause inconvenince to those concerned and that the scheme had the fulll approval of the Local Indian Community. The Government of India represented that the approval given by the Indian Community to this scheme in 1919 had subsequently been withdrawn and that it was incorrect to assume that this community still supported the scheme. A request was therefore, made that the operation of the scheme should be again suspended. Intimation has now been received that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is willing to agree to the suspension of the further operation of the scheme pending a general settlement of questions affecting the Indian in East Africa on the understanding that an applicant whether and European or an Asiatic who has already applied for a plot in the European or Asiatic areas respectively may be allowed to complete the taking up or lease of that plot if he desires to do so.

TRADE MISSION TO KENYA.

TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBILITIES OF AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Capetown. As a preliminary to a larger investigation of trade possibilities of the African continent, it is understood, Government is about to despatch a trade mission to Kenya with the object of developing permanent trade channels. The scope of the enquiries will probably be extended later to Uganda, Tanganyika, Congo and Angola.

RUBBER-GROWING IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Hague.—The Minister for Colonies has written to the International Association for Rubber Culture of the Dutch East Indies stating that following the exchange of views with the Governor-General of East Indies regarding the rubber growers' difficulties, he has decided that the adoption of legal measures to limit the production of rubber at the present time could not be justified.

He declares his readiness seriously to consider the concrete proposals submitted by those concerned, but declines to appoint a commission to elaborate such measures, as this might be construed as a preliminary decision in principle in favour of compulsory limitation.

TURKISH TRIUMPH.

KARAHISSAR RECONQUERED.

DUTY OF THE MUSLIMS.

The Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cablegram from H. E. Djelaleddin Arif Beg, Rome:—

Karahissar reconquered by the Muslim host. Public prayers India and world Islam the same day and hour would help complete triumph of the Muslim cause.—*Nasrumminallah.*

CONGRATULATIONS.

The following reply has been cabled:—

Hearty congratulations Angora Government on behalf of the Central Khilafat and Indian Muslims on the brilliant victory and prayers for a complete triumph over the enemies of Islam.

Mr. Khatri writes:—

Khilafat Committees all over India are requested to arrange daily prayers and specially on the 10th Moharram for a complete and final victory of His Excellency Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and Mojahedin of Islam. A special prayer day will be fixed and announced later on.

Karahissar is an important town in Asia Minor with a population of 20,000. It is a railway junction on the Baghdad-Constantinople line, whence the line branches, one line going to Smyrna and the other to Angora.

TURKS ADVANCING EVERYWHERE.

REPORTED FALL OF ESKI SHEHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Paris.—A jubilant communique received here from Angora claims that the Turks are advancing everywhere, capturing prisoners and that the Greeks are fleeing, abandoning great quantities of material.

An unconfirmed telegram reports the Turks have occupied Eskisheir. On the other hand an Athens semi-official statement says the evacuation of Afion Kara Hissar was carried out in perfect order, and all material was withdrawn to a new line from which the Greek Artillery dominates the town.

KEMALIST FORCES.

STRENGTH "GREATLY EXAGGERATED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Reuter understands that the strength of the Kemalist forces engaged in the present operations in Anatolia is believed to have been greatly exaggerated, possibly through confusing the ration strength with the bayonet strength. It is unlikely that the Turks exceed forty thousand bayonets.

TURKISH VESSEL CAPTURED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A Paris message from Smyrna reports that a Greek patrol boat has captured and taken into Chios a vessel flying a British flag alleged to be carrying constraband of war for the Kemalists.

WOUNDED GREEKS ARRIVE IN SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Several hundred Greek wounded have arrived in Smyrna from the interior.

A GREEK WAIL.

PROTEST AGAINST ALLIES' RESTRICTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Athens.—A semiofficial statement complains Greece has been hindered in the exercise of her right to search for contraband with the result that the Kemalists have received all kinds of material, particularly aeroplanes. Newspapers emphasise that Greece is handicapped by the Allies' prohibition to attack Constantinople, which is the enemy's most vulnerable point.

RACIAL INTOLERANCE.

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE AN INDIAN DIRECTOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

Attempts are being made by the European directors of the Indian Aluminum Company Ltd. to displace Khan Bahadur Kuddus Batcha Sahib, the only Indian director on the board, because of the fact that he published a letter in the "Daily Express" on 28th June last by way of replying to an editorial note of the "Swarajaya" on the strike in the factory which was reproduced in the "Daily Express." Mr. Kuddus Batcha wrote to say that he was in favour of labourers being given a small increase to their wages considering the abnormal conditions of living and urged that this should bedone to avert loss to the Company.. In regard to suggestion made in the editorial note of "Swarajya" he had stated that if the writer of that note called on him he would show him copies of the correspondence that passed between him and other Directors. The European Directors have taken it as a gross breach of business etiquette and have called an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to consider whether Mr. Batcha is a fit person to be Director of the Company. The proceedings of the meeting are awaited with interest.

IRREGULARS' GUERILLA CAMPAIGN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A message from Dublin says that the Irish Irregulars are pursuing their guerilla campaign with increasing determination. A column moving from Kilorglin to Tralee had to fight its way through five ambushes, and had one fierce engagement which lasted two and half hours. The column suffered two casualties, took several prisoners and a quantity of arms.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Cabinet Committee are considering numerous proposals dealing with unemployment this coming winter. Big schemes providing work for a hundred thousand men throughout the country, and costing pounds ten millions sterling will be passed immediately. The relief works include new roads, water-works, electricity undertakings, drainage, and land reclamation.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ESTATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Probate Registry Office has appointed Sir George Augustus Sutton, who is Joint Executor with Mr. Arnholz, under Lord Northcliffe's will dated 22nd March 1919, as administrator *pendente elite* of Lord Northcliffe's personal estate.

An application for Sir G. A. Sutton's appointment was made on behalf of Viscountess Northcliffe who is executrix under the will of 22nd July last.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

GOVT. ACCEPT MR. JOSHI'S SELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

The General Secretary, Trade Union Congress, intimates that the Government of India have accepted the selection of Mr. N. M. Joshi made by the executive committee as delegate to the fourth International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on the 18th October.

SOVIET RUSSIA & U. S.

DESPATCH OF COMMISSION TO SURVEY CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Washington.—The United States has informally approached Soviet Russia with a view to despatching to Russia a technical commission to survey conditions.

The Commission will not be authorised to negotiate any agreement binding the United States.

SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Washington.—The Senate, by thirty-three votes against one, has approved of the House of Representatives' amendment to the Soldiers' Bonus Bill which provides that interest on foreign debts be ear-marked for financing the measure. Speakers argued in support of this that it would silence the talk about the cancellation of foreign debts.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency was present at the Races on Wednesday afternoon.

His Excellency was the guest of the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer at Dinner at their residence 11 Queen's Gardens, Poona, on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., being an official, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), resigned.

Sir Robert and Lady Aitken, Sir Charles and Lady Kesteven, Mr. R. McLean Mr. J. E. Jackson Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Willis left Government House, on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor was the guest of the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer at dinner at Poona on 30th inst.

Hon. Dr. Tej. Bahadur Sapru left Allahabad for Simla on the 30th instant.

DUTY TOWARDS MAHATMAJI.

DR. V. NAIDU'S VOW.

REFUSES TO PAY TAXES.

The following is a summary of a speech delivered by Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu recently at Victoria Market, Salem:—

People have been asking me ever since I am out of jail to express my present opinion on the question of non-co-operation, to say whether in my opinion the movement is dead or living. In answer I have to say that the non-co-operation movement is not dead and cannot die. I have found the masses still sound. That I am still passionately in the movement would show that I believe in the movement and its necessity for India. In answer to certain questions about the particular details of the movement I have to say this. As for picketting toddy shops, we in Salem have so far failed in our purpose owing to our inability to keep perfectly non-violent. So I won't advise you to do it again until the necessary atmosphere is secured and until the Congress has reconsidered its position about this and advised us further. With regard to picketing of foreign cloth shops, we must make sure that we have got a sufficient stock of khaddar to immediately supply in place of foreign cloth. I shall talk with the foreign cloth merchants as to how far they are prepared to help us in khaddar beforce Depavali and advise you soon. About entering Councils I have got nothing to say at present.

But I am clear as to what you should do immediately until further direction is given to us by the Congress. You must immediately set a yourself vigorously and with zeal to reorganize the villages and make them really the cenntres of Congress life. Do not play with the suggestion that you must begin re-establishing sabhas in villges, enlisting members, collecting funds and spreading khaddar. Only these things will make the Congress a live organisation. The nation can be organised only through the villages and for any future programme this is the ntcessary basis to start from.

RELEASE MAHATMAJI BY SACRIFICE.

Mahatma Gandhi is pronounced by all to be the greatest man in the world. He represents and is the personification of "Indian Dharma". This great soul has given his all for us, he has wasted away in our country's service. Now as I am speaking, he is under lock and key for your sake and for mine. I remember when the great sage was with me last year he asked my little daughter of eight year "What will you do if your father who is working with me against the Government, is thrown into jail." The child at once replied "I am not afraid of that because you will bring him out of the jail by releasing our country from this Government." The unsophisticated instinct of my little daughter was right. Mahatma Gandhi is going to release India from bondage but only if you want it and if you are prepared for the sacrifices that will fall on you. You will insult Mahatma Gandhi if you expect him to give you Swaraj without your deserving it.

Gandhi has a mission to perform and a message to give to the world for smoothing the cares of humanity. To this high divine mission of his the Government stads as an obstacle. Swaraj apart, I think it is the greatest sin, therefore, for me to co-operate with this Government in any way. To do so is to help the Government to keep Gandhi jail. If for nothing else, for this I must withdraw all voluntary co-operation with this Government which stands in the way of the divine mission of a great messenger. As long as I am paying a pie by way of taxes to this Government I am helping this Adharma.

Therefore I am making this pronouncement on this platform before God and man that I refuse from to-day to pay a pie of any taxes to the Government. I have to pay more than Rs. 1,000 annually. It is with full knowledge of the constquences of my act—my property will be confiscated and myself and family reduced to penury and to add, myself thrown into prison—that I make this pronouncement. If I am called a rebel child by the Congress, am prepared if necessary to remain outside it. I have spent sleepless nights over the question and this is the decision that my conscience arrived at This is inviolable. I refuse to pay any taxes therefore from this day until Mahatmaji is released.

As for you, I know that you are not in a position to refuse paying taxes and I won't advise you to refuse it until the Congress has given you the necessary direction. "The Swarajya"

DISTURBANCE IN GODAVARI DISTRICT.

"NO LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

Details about the disturbance in Peddapur Taluk Agency, in the Godaveri District, reported on Tuesday last, are now to hand. It is stated that about 500 Pitturadar rebels attacked police stations at various places around Tuni and carried off all arms and ammunitions. Authorities are hurrying up with special police in motor lorries to the scenes of disturbances which are situated in remote areas and are also making arrangements to prevent the trouble spreading. So far no loss of life is reported.

REVIVAL OF BRITISH SHIP BUILDING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The revival of shipbuilding is indicated from the fact that this year's largest monthly output recorded has been for August. On the Clyde, fourteen vessels, aggregating fifty-three thousand tons, were launched.

"SICKENING SHUFFLING HYPOCRISY."

ECHO OF MOPLAH TRAGEDY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S WHITE WASH.

SERGEANT ANDREWS TO BE PROSECUTED.

MILD CENSURE OF HIGHER OFFICIALS.

The Associated Press, which forwarded to us the following message at noon yesterday, informs us that the message though booked at 6 p.m. on Wednesday at Simla, was not delivered to the Bombay office of the Press till 2 a.m. on Thursday, whereas a four or five times longer message on the same subject booked at Simla at the same time was delivered by the Telegraph office to a local contemporary in time for publication in the morning:—

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Police Sergeant Andrews who was in charge of the Moplah prisoners' train which ended in a tragedy, is to be prosecuted as the result of Government of India's decision on the report of Knapp Committee appointed to enquire into the tragedy. The resolution of Government of India along with a copy of the report of the Committee and evidence is published in an Extraordinary Gazette to-day. The Government of India differ in some respects from the findings of the Committee in throwing the responsibility upon officers. The Government of India, after reviewing relevant events in the Malabar rebellion, concur in the view of the Committee that the use of luggage vans for the conveyance of prisoners in such an emergency was not in itself objectionable or inhuman and do not regard the continuance of system as unjustified by exceptional circumstances. They regret, however, that the practice of using vehicles of this exceptional type should have been left to the unregulated discretion of subordinates and that Mr. Evans and Mr. Hitchcock, the former particularly, should have omitted to bring under proper regulations the conveying of prisoners in those luggage vans.

The Government of India agree with the Committee in exonerating the Military Commander, because the question of removal of prisoners from one jail to another was a matter for civil authorities. The Government of India reserve their conclusions regarding the measure of responsibility attached to the South Indian Railway till they get the report of Mr. Knapp and Lieut.-Col. Barnardiston, Senior Inspector of Government Railways, who have been appointed to make further enquiries on the subject.

SERGEANT ANDREWS BLAMED.

Referring to the responsibility for the selection of the particular van in which the deaths occurred and to the omission to open the doors and attend to prisoners on the journey from Tirur to Podanur, the Government of India do not agree with the committee that Sergeant Andrews cannot be blamed for using this particular van. As the Police Officer in charge he should not have limited his inspection of the van to the question of security, but should have satisfied himself that accommodation was suitable for the conveyance of the prisoners. The Government of India consider that in omitting to take this precaution he was reprehensibly negligent. In this respect Mr. Reeves, the Traffic Inspector, who supplied the van is held still more blameworthy. He handed over the van without any previous examination whatever and he saw the prisoners placed in the van. That he should have examined the van is, in the opinion of Government of India, indisputable and they can only regard his failure to do so as an omission amounting to culpable negligence. At the same time, they think it only fair to add that this conclusion had been reached without giving Mr. Reeves, who died, an opportunity of offering any formal explanation regarding the events on the journey. The Government of India concur in the conclusion of the Committee that the shouting and moaning and calling for water by prisoners must have been so exceptional and so striking that they ought to have attracted the special attention of Sergeant Andrews and his escort. While agreeing with the Committee that Sergeant Andrews was not guilty of deliberate inhumanity, they consider that in disregarding the cries and failing to investigate for himself the reason for the unusual clamour, Sergeant Andrews displayed culpable negligence and the head constable and constables who failed to convey to Sergeant Andrews a clear understanding of the position which their better knowledge of language must have given them, must share in this condemnation.

The Government of India have instructed the Madras Government that a prosecution be instituted against Andrews. It will rest with that Government to take any action in the case of the head constable and constables.

SYMPATHY WITH RELATIVES OF THE DEAD.

In conclusion, the Government of India express their deep sympathy with the families and relatives of the unfortunate men who perished in this lamentable disaster, which was a result of circumstances for which no one can be blamed, namely, the accidental defects in the construction of the van and the disturbed conditions in Malabar which necessitated the employment.

(Continued on page 8.)

HOW TO WIN HOME RULE?

"SEND A DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND."

MRS. BESANT'S FUTURE PLAN OF WORK.

On Thursday evening at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Dr. Annie Besant delivered a very interesting lecture on "How to win Home Rule", before a packed audience, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding.

The Chairman in introducing the lecturer said whatever differences there may be with regard to the achievement of the goal there was no doubt whatsoever that all Indians were united on the goal which was to be achieved, viz., Home Rule or Swaraj for India. Dr. Annie Besant had an interesting plan to be placed before them that evening and he hoped that it would be possible for everyone to agree with her. She would, he was sure, give food for reflection on that important question in which the whole of India was deeply interested. He then called upon Dr. Annie Besant to deliver her lecture.

BEST METHOD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

Dr. Besant said there was general unrest and trouble all over the world. As there was trouble in other parts of the world so there was unrest in India. They had, therefore, to accommodate themselves with the conditions of things that existed. The only thing they could do was to try to understand how India might pass out of these conditions of unrest. What she would do when she got Self-Government was not a question for any of them to talk as India knew what was best for her to do. She (speaker) had to place before them the ways in which Home Rule could be attained, and it was for them to make up their minds whether or not it was the best method of achievement. There were two fundamental ways in which countries had attained their liberties. The first point she wanted to impress was that no other nation can make the constitution for another country and make her accept that constitution. It was her belief that India should formulate her own constitution and not accept one made by another nation or by any other parliament. She did not know how far that point had engaged their attention. In 1919 when the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament in England were discussing this question they had to face the same point. Mr. Ben Spoor had put this question and its answer they would find in the Joint Report of the Committee. India was a country with a very ancient civilization. She had her own tradition, her own customs and her own ways and in view of this to satisfy her, her constitution should be made by her own people. As ready-made clothes were not comfortable and fitting, so a ready-made constitution by another nation cannot comfortably fit the limbs of India. She, therefore, took it for granted that they were willing for a moment at least to agree with that hypothesis, viz., that India needed the constitution made by her people. What were the essential ways in which India could best frame her constitution? The first was Parliamentary action, that is, action taken by the people of India and sent to Parliament to make laws for the country and to impose taxation upon it. In 1918 in the Indian National Congress she had drafted and moved a resolution on the question of self-determination which was carried out by the Congress. In that resolution she had shown the method of achieving Self-Government for India. She would point out that Parliamentary action be either very slow or very rapid. In the case of England it was very slow, for it had taken centuries to evolve British liberty. India could not wait for centuries and, therefore, they must set aside this point as impracticable. Then there was another quick way of achievement in which Dominions had won Self-Government. She then cited the case of Australia as to how she was made of different states with separate colonies and got Dominion Government. There was another way of quick method, viz., a strike or general insurrection of the people. In strike the rich, educated and leisurely class had at times helped to break the spirit of the strikers; they remembered in a recent strike in England aristocracy had done manual work to break the strike and so it was not successful while the insurrection of the people generally resulted in anarchy and cruel despotism, for instance France had once a despotic sway of Napoleon while Russia had the anarchy and despotism of communism. So then universal strike as well as the general insurrection were utterly impracticable and it was a question whether India could follow this method. The third way of achieving Self-Government was by non-violent non-cooperation. There was no country in the world where non-violent non-cooperation had been tried. It was very difficult to carry out except by a nation of Saints who would bear anything rather than strike back a blow. In the words of Count Tolstoy such a nation would be called a "martyr nation." Unless India was a martyr nation there was no possibility of its success. She did not say as to what would happen if such a nation was really found who allowed herself to be trampled down by another nation. It was for them to consider whether conditions of India were such that would produce a martyr nation, where they could get Self-Government by the force of Non-Cooperation with the Government. The speaker, however, thought this method too impracticable.

NEW SCHEME.

She then put her plan of programme for winning Self-Government and took the case of the United States as eminently agreeing with the case of India. The United States, she said, started with a Governor and Executive Council and then gradually evolved a system of local organisation for their administration. From 1783 to 1789 they had a civil war which gave them opportunities of evolving methods of local Self-Government, appointments of Governor over Councils and Assemblies, etc. She then dwelt at length on the system of Federal Government, and said that village and town organisation was natural to man. Citizens constitute strength and spirit of a nation. In India they had a nation of villages hundreds and thousands of centuries old and these villages were carrying out their administration for centuries on the lines of village or panchayat system. There were found in India copper plates showing that seven thousand years ago men and women in India were taking equal part in the administration of their villages or village republic. In 1813 Sir Thomas Munro giving evidence in the House of Commons said that while in India, he found every village owning a school and the people educated, well-versed in the art of three R's. They had to revive that village system. In olden times men and women exercised the right of election very discreetly. "Those of you", she said, "who are the electors and had the right of voting should put the things on the right basis by electing right persons." The reason why the villages were now the centres of actions, miserably poor and ignorant was because they had lost the village industries, and they were governed by the people outside India and not of India. If they forgot their power and right the Government would naturally become irresponsible. It was for them to elect the right persons and make the officers responsible to the people through the persons elected by them to carry out the electors' will. They had possibilities which no other country in the world had. The Municipal Government in the West came from the East and yet the East lagged behind in administration. She was convinced that stability of India's liberty rested on municipal and local institutions. What they wanted now was their village councils and town councils. They also wanted their district councils. It was for a village committee to look to the management of the schools and not the educational departments. She hoped before the next election they would have some system of local administration and India again would be a self-governing country. There were some who refused to be elected. In this regard she said India had the right to send whomever she chose. If the electors elected persons of their choice they became their legal representatives and they had no right to refuse to go to the Council. Then they did not want one Act after another. They wanted one constitution which would remain and automatically give them Home Rule. She suggested to start with a conference composed of the leaders of the people to make Indian constitution. Their duty would be to discuss the best way to win for India Home Rule very rapidly. Some of them would say "we are not going to the Council, but if the Congress said boycott the Council we will do it", but even then they could remain outside and help the case of winning Home Rule for India. Whether they be inside or outside the Council there should be one movement for winning Home Rule. They knew that for years the Congress protested against the salt tax and now when the Government proposed to double the salt tax the Assembly refused to do it and a further imposition on the salt tax was prevented. They could work outside a Council as well as go to the Council and help India in winning Home Rule. She, therefore, proposed to call a conference in the month of November next. Invitations would be sent out to men of all parties who were willing to sign it. Men who wanted to remain outside, the Council can also sign showing thereby that they were one in their determination to win Home Rule. No question will be asked whether one was a non-cooperator or a co-operator or a liberal or a moderate or a democrat. Their duty was to meet in a conference to make a constitution. The next thing to be done would be to send a deputation of leading men co-opted with men who want to remain outside the legislature to go with that constitution to Westminster and tell the representatives of the English people that there they had made a constitution for India, made by themselves by the machinery that they had made for them that was the work of electors which they dared nor refuse after giving powers of election. If they wanted to remain in the British Commonwealth then India should be taken as an equal partner in the Commonwealth and help in ruling the Commonwealth as well as ruling India. She was sure that if a deputation went to England with a constitution in their hands they would be received with utmost courtesy and deference which it deserved. Anyhow she put before them the proposition and asked them to reflect over it.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in rising to accord a vote of thanks to the speaker, said that they were all anxious to get Home Rule and he was sure they will give their time to the problem which the learned lecturer had put before them and do their best to bring it about to successful issue. (Cries of "No, No.") "If you do not", said Mr. Jamnadas, "you are certainly at liberty to disagree, but I hope you will think out the best method and give benefit of your thought." (Cries of "Non-Cooperation.") He asked the audience to pass a vote of thanks. (Cries of "No, No" and "Yes" with claps from some quarters.)

The meeting then terminated with thundering shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai", which were several times repeated.

PROSECUTED FOR PREACHING BOYCOTT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

Babu Uma Shankar, pleader of Fatepur, along with three others has been charged upon the complaint of one Ramadhar, a shop-keeper, under sections 506 and 143 I. P. C. and are being tried by the District Magistrate. The complainant examined by the prosecution stated that four men went to his shop and said that in pursuance of his previous promise the complainant should sign an undertaking that he would not deal in foreign cloth and that in case of failure to do so they would have the complainant boycotted and would not allow customers to visit his shop.

GANESH SAVARKAR.

ORDERED TO BE RELEASED

IN VIEW OF GENERAL STATE OF HEALTH.

The Associated Press understands that the Governor-in-Council has decided to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence of Ganesh D. Savarkar at present confined in the Ahmedabad Central Prison. In consequence of unfavourable reports on his health, Government ordered a special medical examination by the Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad. The results of the examination gave no definite evidence of tuberculosis and the diagnosis was uncertain, but in view of his general state of health orders have been passed for his release.

MESSRS. DAYALJI AND BHANSALI INTERVIEWED.

"NO COMPLAINTS TO MAKE."

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

Messrs Bhansali, printer of the "Young India" and Dayalji Desai, President of the Surat Congress Committee who had been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for declining to furnish a security for good behaviour were recently interviewed in the Sabarmati jail by their relatives and friends.

Mr. Bhansali has just been cured of an attack of malarial fever and is serving Mr. Ganesh Sawarkar in his illness while Mr. Dayalji is passing his time in spinning and reading the Gita and works of Swami Vivekanand. He is allowed his own dress and milk bread with one pound of milk twice a day. He is from time to time given fruits and vegetables also. He had no complaints to make.

HUNGER STRIKE IN BARISAL JAIL.

BENGAL GOVT. APPROVE OF ACTION OF SUPERINTENDENT.

(A[illegible])

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, the Hon. Mr. S[illegible]nson replied to a question regarding the hunger strike in Barisal jail, said that three prisoners Satish Sen, Mohendra Nath Rai and Nalini Nath Sen Gupta, convicted of offences in connection with the Non-Cooperation movement, went on hunger strike in Barisal jail as a protest against disciplinary action taken against other prisoners on account of their misbehaviour. Satindra was on hunger strike for 13 days from the 10th June. On the 14th day he was fed by means of a nasal tube. Since then he used to take his meal voluntarily. As to the other two prisoners they discontinued their hunger strike after their 19 days' fast. Enquiries into jail affairs were held by the Superintendent and by non-official visits and others. The Superintendent's action was justified.

EDITOR OF "KARNATAK VAIBHAV."

ARRESTED AT BIJAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Aug. 30.

Mr. Y. S. Tilgul B. A. L. L. B. Editor, "Karnatak, Vaibhav" was arrested last evening presumably for a newspaper article and was produced before the District Magistrate, who remanded him to custody till 4th September when the trial is expected to begin.

"SICKENING SHUFFLING HYPOCRISY."

(Continued from page 7)

for the conveyance of prisoners of this type of vehicles. In part, however, responsibility rests in greater or lesser degree on some of the officials concerned. The Government of India claim that they have sought to assign and measure the responsibility as impartially and as accurately it lay in their power to do.

MOPLAH PRISONERS,

SENTENCES OF 639 SUSPENDED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

A local Government order says that among the Moplahs undergoing imprisonment for offences in connection with the Malabar rebellion there is a considerable number convicted in the early stage of the rebellion of crimes which though serious in themselves may be regarded as of minor gravity. The Governor-in-Council after consultation with the local officers in Malabar has resolved as an act of grace to review the sentences in such cases and to release offenders who may be regarded as having been now sufficiently punished for their crime. Suspension of sentences will be on condition of good behaviour and the concession will not be extended to any prisoner whose return to his home appears likely to involve a risk to the peace of the district. In accordance with this decision, the Governor-in-Council directs that the sentences of prisoners (639 in number) be now suspended on condition of good behaviour during the period covered by the original sentence in each case.

GURU-KA-BAGH.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF ARRESTS.

PT. MALAVIYA SOON EXPECTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 30.

A representative of the Associated Press who made personal enquiries here from officials was able to get the following particulars regarding the Guru-Ka-Bagh affair. Guru-Ka-Bagh is situated about six miles away from Amritsar on Sialkot Road. It has got a shrine and residential houses of a Mahant and extensive agricultural lands which are cultivated by tenants of the Mahant. At the end of 1920 the Mahant Sundar Das came to an agreement with the Akalis, the reformed party of Sikhs, by means of which he continued to manage the affairs of the shrine. In September 1921, the Akalis took forcibly the possession of the shrine but the Mahant continued to be in possession of the residential houses and the land attached to it. On the 9th August last. five *sevadars* went out to Mahant's land and cut *kikar* trees. Uttam Das, the Mahant's *chela*, met the Akalis and remonstrated with them. They refused to hear him and he went back to the residential houses and called a Havildar who made the Akalis stop wood-chopping.

The five men were then prosecuted and convicted for theft. This conviction was the subject of some comment amongst the Sikhs who maintained that they had a right to cut wood from the land attached to the shrine. On the 22nd August on the occasion of *amawas* about 7,000 Sikhs of whom 1,500 were Akalis gathered in a *dewan* (conference) where it was decided that the Akalis should offer themselves for arrest by cutting trees in defiance of police guard on the spot.

Mr. Dunnet, the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, was on leave at Simla at this time, but the Tehsildar was there. On the next morning Mr. Jenkins, the Assistant Commissioner, went out with the Superintendent of Police to Guru-Ka-Bagh and on the 22nd and 23rd idem 59 arrests in all were made. Then the Deputy Commissioner returned from leave. Meanwhile the number of Akalis at Guru-Ka-Bagh began to increase rapidly. At [illegible] time they were supposed to be three or four thousand. The principle on [illegible] the police have been working under [illegible]ority of the District Magistrate is [illegible] the bands of Akalis who at[illegible]ter the garden under sections [illegible] of the Criminal Procedure [illegible]

[illegible] present is that the [illegible] the police is in com[illegible]e residential houses [illegible] Akalis are in the [illegible]roper as they had [illegible]tions have been ta[illegible] of the Jathas or b[illegible]t as possible. The to[illegible]s upto date is 106 Akal[illegible]s of the Gurdwara Prabandha[illegible]e, altogether 115. Serious allega[illegible] have been made against police by the Gurdwara Committee but on enquiry from officials it was found that police have used such force as is necessary to disperse parties of Akalis and keep the Mahant's land clear of the intruders. The situation is well in hand and is being handled with moderation.

It is stated that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is reaching Amritsar to-morrow morning to meet the Sikh leaders in connection with the Guru-Ka-Bagh affair.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

An Amritsar message timed to-day (Wednesday) evening states that the situation at Guru-Ka-Bagh is unchanged.

According to the latest official estimate the number of Akali who are still at the Guru-Ka-Bagh shrine, near Amritsar, is about 400. A considerable number of Akalis have been dispersed and it is expected that the remainder will be further reduced in a short time.

PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE OFFICE RAIDED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 31.

Stories of alleged beating of the Sikhs by police at Gurukabagh continues to appear in press and in communiques issued by the Gurdwara Committee but no official confirmation is forthcoming.

Yesterday afternoon the police raised and locked up the offices of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Shiromani Akali Dal which they searched this morning.

AKALIS PUT ON TRIAL

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 31.

Mr. Mirza Aslam Beg, first class Magistrate, has framed a charge under section 147 I. P. C. rioting against 20 Akalis.

Prior to his framing the charge Mr. Sham Singh D. S. P. appeared as a prosecution witness. He stated that the Akalis wanted to take possession of the state of the Mahant at Guru-ka-Bagh. For this reason he issued orders to prevent the Akalis from entering the land. Some Head Constables and *lambardar* brought to him these accused who, they said, had assaulted a head constable when the latter prevented them from entering. He gave orders for their arrest.

The prosecution evidence was then closed and charge was framed. The accused kept quiet and did not place nor did they want to give any defence.

Three batches of 38 Akalis were tried yesterday in the Court of Mian Mahomed Shariff, first class Magistrate under sections 379, 143 and 511 I. P. C. Khan Sahib Faquirullah, Court Inspector appeared on behalf of the crown while the accused were unrepresented. The prosecution witnessed included Mahant Sunder Das who stated that the accused had cut trees from the estate without his permission. Some of the impliments with which Akalis had cut trees were also, produced in Court.

Cases have been adjourned until September 4. The accused did not cross examine any witnesses.

LAHORE CITIZENS' SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

The meeting of the citizens of Lahore under the auspices of the City Congress Committee was held here last night when a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the Sikh community in their present sufferings at Guruka Bagh and congratulating them on the self-restraint and the spirit of non violence which they have shown in face of alleged great provocation.

PT. MALAVIYA EXPECTED ON SEPT. 2ND.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 31.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was to arrive here to-day did not reach here and he is now expected on September 2nd.

KHADDAR AT 4 AS. A YARD EVERYWHERE.

MESSAGE TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

The folownig message has been sent to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das:—

Revered Brother:—

God bless you. Your love devotion, high ideals and sufferings are appreciated everywhere in the country. I hear that you are going to propose before the coming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee a scheme, whereby Khaddar will be sold at four annas a yard all over the country. The difference between the cost and sale prices will be borne by the Congress. If this information of mine is true, I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart, for I think this is the best way to rouse the patriotic feelings of the whole nation. If by selling at 4 annas a yard, a loss of say, about 25 lakhs of rupees is incurred after the Khaddar movement it will be nothing in comparision with the advantages, which the country will reap. When the whole nation clad in Khaddar, Swarajya will come out of itself. This is the best agitation; this is the best propaganda, this the the best constructive work, this is the best way to encourags Charkha and handloom industry, this is the best popularization of Khadar and this is the only way to stop foreign cloth from coming in. A loss of 25 lakhs of rupees, I am sure, will be very gladly borne by the patriotic people, if a fund, called "the Khaddar Loss Fund" is started; for it is practically no loss; it is distribution amongst ourselves. Pray, place this before the All-India Congress Committee and oblige

Yours obediently

MANSUKLAL R. MEHTA.

RAILWAY RISK NOTE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Railway Risk Notes Revision Committee reassembled to-day for final deliberations. The main points were discussed and the committee hopes to conclude its decision on them on Tuesday when it meets again. Although the evidence recorded is conflicting, it is believed that the conclusions acceptable both to the railway administration and commercial community will be arrived at regarding the extent of responsibility of railways for carriage of goods.

(Continued from column 6.)

Corporation should not assert its dignity. If a European Civilian were appointed Commissioner, would such a slight be put on him? Because an Indian Commissioner was appointed he thought Government had slighted him. Government were trying to set one body against another and the proper course would have been to remove a member of the European Chamber and put Mr. Lalji in his place. He was glad that those gentlemen who were always on the side of Government and were in the habit of thanking them were now against the action of Government.

Mr. H. G. Cocke said he did not agree with the remarks of the last speaker. Whatever was done, he hoped that their Commissioner would be appointed on the Board.

Mr. H. P. MODY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody had no hesitation in saying that Government reply was not convincing, but was not of a character which would justify their taking the extreme attitude as the dignity of the Corporation was not always preserved by taking an extreme attitude. The letter was written in a tone which would soothe the feelings of the Corporation. He moved an amendment that the Corporation desired to acknowledge the courtesy of the reply which the Governor-in-Council had sent in reply to the Corporation's resolution; the Corporation regretted to have to state further that the reasons given in the reply did not afford sufficient justification for departing from a long-established practice and hoped that when the constitution of the Port Trust Board was amended, the Government would make it a point to appoint the Municipal Commissioner, irrespective of the two Councillors appointed on that Board.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded. Dr. Batliwalla also spoke. Closure was then moved, and the motion was accepted.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna briefly replied.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then put to vote and passed by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

COMMISSIONER'S SEAT ON PORT TRUST BOARD.

GOVT'S. EXPLANATION UNSATISFACTORY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when Government's reply in regard to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust was again considered. To Mr. Pheroze Sethna's proposition a number of amendments were moved. Most of them were couched in stronger language than Mr. Sethna's. Long speeches were made, some of them very strong, and nearly 90 minutes of the Corporation's time were spent in the discussion. Mr. Sethna thought the Government had really "climbed down" which they had never done before; others thought there was no repentance on the part of Government. Mr. Masani, while saying that a great blunder had been committed, asked the Corporation to reply to Government in the same frank and conciliatory tone employed by them. Whatever was done, the Municipal Commissioner should be on the Board of the Port Trust, was the refrain of the whole debate. Mr. Mody's amendment was passed in the end.

COMMISSIONER'S SEAT ON PORT TRUST BOARD.

The Corporation considered the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna at the last meeting:—That the Corporation desired to convey their thanks to the Governor-in-Council for the courteous reply to their resolution of June 15, 1922. (2) That the Corporation note with satisfaction that Government do not endorse the views held by those who suggest that the Municipal Commissioner should not be nominated on the Port Trust; the Corporation assume, therefore, and request that Government, although they have not given any definite assurance to that effect, will continue to nominate the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust as they have been doing for the last 43 years, irrespective of the proposed appointments of two Councillors on the Board. (3) That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to Government.

Dr. Viegas seconded.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said he could not support the resolution; he could not see why they should thank the Government for their courtesy, as he saw no courtesy at all in the letter. The two Councillors who might be sent to the Board might not have so much information in their possession as the Commissioner and the latter must be appointed. He thought the old practice should be continued, and he accordingly moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

AN UNFORTUNATE COINCIDENCE!

Mr. P. J. Marzban said Mr. Sethna had climbed down in his resolution. He asked the Municipal Commissioner to produce the correspondence between him and Government and moved an amendment to the effect that the explanation of Government was not at all satisfactory and completely evaded the main question under consideration, whilst giving no assurance that in future a similar affront to the dignity of the Corporation would not be repeated; the Corporation also wished to put on record their firm conviction that the occasion selected for the departure from the usual practice was most unfortunate and inopportune. The other portions of Mr. Sethna's proposition stood.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded. He did not see any courtesy in this reply, and he thought Mr. Sethna had fallen a victim to "soft soaping." Such pin-pricking on the part of Government should not be tolerated by the Corporation.

NO OFFENCE MEANT.

Mr. R. P. Masani said he did not regard the whole thing as a slight but as a mischievous blunder. Mr. Masani himself wrote a letter to Government on the day the notification was published in the "Government Gazette." During the interval Sir Chimanlal expressed a desire that the speaker should see him and when he went to him Sir Chimanlal assured him that he had no desire at all to slight him by appointing Mr. Lalji Naranji, and that he was the last person to do so. The speaker told Sir Chimanlal that he did not consider it a slight, but he felt that an explanation should be forthcoming from Government on the subject, and he was told that Government wanted to write a letter which would completely satisfy them. He had received a letter from the Private Secretary and the Secretary saying that it was not meant to slight him. The Government had tried their best to extricate themselves from the difficult position in which they found themselves. They had written the letter in a frank and friendly spirit, and he hoped the Corporation would accept it in the same spirit.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he would support Mr. Marzban, although he did not agree with the second para where he had said that this was not the opportune time to insult the Corporation; the speaker thought there should be no occasion for affronting this body. He agreed with Mr. Masani that their reply to Government should be in the same spirit as Government had couched their letter. It was courteous in tone, but was wholly unsatisfactory and Government had wholly evaded the real issue.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand supported Mr. Sethna's proposition.

GOVERNMENT UNREPENTANT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the reply was not certainly satisfactory, as it was very evasive. Mr. Sethna was very much pleased at the courtesy of Government's reply. Was there any regret for the slight put on the Indian Commissioner? He thought there was not. It was not a question for Mr. Masani to decide, but for the whole Corporation, and he saw no reason why the

(Continued in column 5.)

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KHADDAR WORK IN SIND.

MOVEMENT MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(THROUGH THE KHADDAR INFORMATION BUREAU.)

The following account of Khaddar work in the Congress Province of Sindh is compiled from the reports received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member in charge, the All-India Congress Khaddar Department, up to 31st August 1922. The report is incomplete in many respects owing to the want of detailed information, which it is hoped, will be available by the time of the next report.

Khaddar work in the Congress Province of Sind is well organised under a Provincial Khadi Board with Dr. Chimandas Ishardas Jagtani, as Secretary, and with corresponding subordinate District Khaddar Boards. The Province consists of eight districts, out of which the organisation in three districts were complete, by May, 1922. The Province was inspected by the Inspector of the All-India Congress Khaddar Department in May last. The Inspector visited in all five selected centres and found the conditions of khaddar work satisfactory and warranting the sanction of a loan of Rs. 50,000 by the Congress Working Committee which has since been acted upon.

All Khaddar that is now being woven is purely out of hand-spun yarn both for warp and weft. The town centres are selling plain khaddar at 8½ to 9 annas per yard of 27in. breadth, while the village centres sell at 6½ to 7 annas. The Sind Khaddar can very well compare with that produced in Gujerat. A great portion of the yarn produced by almost all the districts is good enough for warp.

Many village centres are able to manufacture a small variety of indigenous dyes.

All centres have developed their hand spinning to a greater extent than their hand-weaving, which is also getting rapidly organised. Khaddar will be cheaper as weaving becomes popular and more organised and less costly. There is no problem of selling the Khaddar produced. The producing centres consume most of what they manufacture and whatever surplus remains is bought up by the adjacent towns. The centres inspected showed that they have been chiefly self-supporting. The province is dotted with many goed village Khaddar centres which have immense potentialities for Khaddar production. To mention a few such village centres, Hyderabad, Tandodam and Tandolaya in Hyderabad district; Sukkur and Sukhapur in Sukkur district; Nanshaho, Nalani, Mithiani and Daulatpur in Sahiti district and Mirpurkhas in Tharparkar district are making much headway in Khaddar work.

Some shortcomings noticed are the absence of a large body of workers, the defective quality of yarn, the weaving of only short width etc. The quality of yarn has to be greatly improved in fineness in order to satisfy the buying public. The Province has deputed three students to the All-India Khadi Vidyalaya at Sabarmati to receive training in the technical branch of Khaddar organisation. Definite improvement can be expected in the quality of yarn as soon as these students return to their province and introduce necessary reform in the organisation of spinning. In the meanwhile, active attempts are being made in many of the centres to increase the width woven. Efforts are also being made to reduce the selling prices of Khaddar.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S LOAN.

In addition to the sanctioned loan of Rs. 50,000 by the Congress Working Committee for investment in Khaddar organisation in Sind, the Sind Congress Committee has promised to invest a further loan of Rs. 20,000. Further the Hyderabad District Congress Committee has also got a surplus of Rs. 40,000

A report of the inspected centres shows that all these centres grew cotton and that Pinjaris or professional carders are available in sufficient numbers. The carding charges range from 2 annas to 3 annas per seer, while the spinning charges are from 6 annas to 12 annas per seer according to the quality of yarn spun which is from 6 to 15 counts. Of these, nearly 75 per cent of yarn is good for warp. The weaving is close enough, the charges for it being from 2 annas to 3 annas per yard of 27in. width. The largest width woven is 46in. The average daily output of yarn in these centres in May was between 10 and 12 seers and the daily output of Khaddar between 75 and 100 yards.

PROHIBITION OF ANIMAL SLAUGHTER IN PORBANDER.

Mr. Lallubhai D Jhaveri, President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, has addressed the following letter to His Highness, the Maha-Rana Saheb of Porbander, congratulating his Highness on his orders re the prohibition of slaughter of animals in his state on every Saturday:—

"Having learnt from our Porbandar correspondent that your Highness has been graciously pleased to prohibit the slaughter of animals on every Saturday—the auspicious day of Shri Ramchandraji's greatest devotee Hanumanji—from whose line your Highness' ancestors have been descended, I respectfully beg your Highness' permission to tender your Highness my heartiest congratulations on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League. This your Highness' noble example is bound to create great influence upon the minds of your Highness' brother chiefs and countrymen, particularly the humanitarians who naturally take pride of having in their midst a kind, sympathetic and generous Prince, like your Highness' exalted person. May the Almighty Father shower upon your Highness His choicest Blessings is the fervent prayer of all the members of the Bombay Humanitarian League."

A Jamshedpur message of August 30, states:—

Owing to an accident near Jharsuguda early to-day thirty-five goods wagons derailed blocking the line. The Bombay mail was delayed nine hours. Through running has been resumed.

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Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

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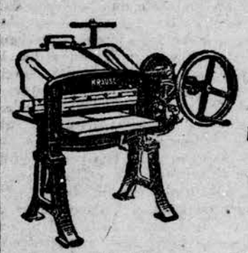

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